INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, variable. [illegible] (32-41). Saturday, variable. LONDON: scattered showers. Temp. 7-4 (45-39). [illegible] possible showers. CHANNEL: Moderate. Friday, cloudy. Temp. 14-10 (57-50). [illegible]: Friday, snow. Temp. —4 —6

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria 12 S. | Kenya Shs 6.00
Belgium 20 B.Fr. | Lebanon £L1.00
Denmark 3.50 D.Kr. | Luxembourg 20 L.Fr.
Eire 15 P. | Netherlands 1.50 Fior.
Finland 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria 50 K.
France 2.50 F. | Norway 3 N.Kr.
Germany 1.50 D.M. | Portugal 15 Esc.
Great Britain 15 P | Spain 20 Ptas.
Greece 18 Drs. | Sweden 2.50 S.Kr.
India Rs. 6 | Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
Iran 40 Rials | Turkey T.L 8
Italy 350 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel I.L 4.50 | Yugoslavia 12 D.

29,230 * * PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1977 Established 1887

Anti-Terrorist Law Revived

ew Walkouts Add o Crisis in Spain

ORD, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A ve of strikes hit Spain to- the government began to tough measures to curb the al violence that has plung- nation into its worst crisis the death of Generalissimo isco Franco 14 months ago.

the third consecutive day, s struck to protest the violence that has claim- even lives since Sunday. La- urces said that more than participated in stoppages Barcelona region. But most strikers in Madrid and the e region returned to work. Pamplona, workers walked their jobs to protest the ing of a demonstrator by in a street demonstration

government last night to end the strife by an- nouncing a series of crisis mea- sures ranging from a ban on all street demonstrations to stricter gun control.

In Barcelona, however, the gov- ernment lifted this ban on dem- onstrations today to allow several thousand people to march silently in protest and mourning at the murder of labor lawyers slain in Madrid on Monday.

The government also revived parts of a 1975 Franco-era anti- terrorist law permitting unre- stricted search of homes and the detention of suspects for up to 10 days without a formal charge.

The government measures were decided during a daylong Cabinet meeting at the Moncloa Palace offices of Premier Adolfo Suarez. The meeting's final communiqué was read to the nation over radio and television.

The government decided that police will seize all firearms from persons who might put them to illegal use and expel or prosecute any foreigners involved in ex- tremist political activity.

The statement said police will get 4 billion pesetas ($60 million) worth of new crowd-control equip- ment.

Officials said the anti-terrorist law was already being applied to keep some arrested rightist sus- pects in jail.

Among them was Jorge Cesar- sky, 50, an Argentine fascist accused by police of having been involved in the slaying of a student demonstrator. Police to- day formally handed him over to the courts but no charge has been brought against him yet.

Other arrested rightist extremi- ists, however, were released. Among them were Mariano San- chez Covisa, leader of the War- riors of Christ the King, and Luis Fernandez Villamea, an editor of the magazine New Force.

Elections Scheduled

In announcing the special mea- sures, the government said that the "subversive attacks against the state" will not stop Spain's democratization process. The na- tion is moving toward its first free elections in 41 years, sched- uled for sometime late in the spring.

Trade unions and leftist poli- ticians have said that the violence —the submachine-gun killing of five labor lawyers in their office, the death of two students in street protests and the kidnap- pings of a high government offi- cial and an army general—was a "fascist plot" to sabotage de- mocratization.

The government statement agreed that it was part of efforts to slow Spain's political evolution but did not say who exactly was responsible.

Opposition circles did not directly criticize the government measures which, in some points at least, coincided with the op- position's own demands and policies. Only two days ago the labor unions appealed to workers to refrain from street demonstra- tions to reduce the risk of new violence.

Slowness Criticized

But there was criticism of the government's slowness to react to rightist violence and its failure to express any sort of regrets to the families of the victims.

In Salamanca, 15,000 persons, including university authorities and Communist party officials, attended the funeral of labor lawyer Serafin Holgado who was slain Monday night by rightist gunmen.

Memorial services for the dead were held in several cities. Most of them were attended by large crowds.



United Press International.

ONE DAY IN COURT—Former Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka (right), escorted by his private secretary, entering a Tokyo court yesterday for his trial in Lockheed affair.

Tanaka Weeps, Denies Guilt as Trial Opens

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP).—Weeping and wiping his eyes with a handkerchief, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka declared his in- nocence today at the opening session of his trial in connection with the Lockheed scandal.

The trial is the first court proceeding in the Lockheed case, which broke last February at hearings in the U.S. Senate and shook Japan's closely allied politi- cal and business worlds.

After the opening session, the trial of Mr. Tanaka and four other defendants was recessed until Feb. 22. The trial of others will get under way next week.

Mr. Tanaka is charged with bribery and violation of cur- rency regulations.

In presenting their case against Mr. Tanaka, prosecutors referred to former U.S. President Richard Nixon. They charged, without naming a source, that Mr. Ta- naka had told a close associate after returning from a 1972 sum- mit conference with Mr. Nixon in Hawaii that Mr. Nixon had said he would be "very happy" if Japanese firms purchased Lockheed TriStar jetliners.

The indictment alleged that Mr. Tanaka asked Kenji Osano, a friend and major shareholder in All-Nippon Airways, to sound out the airline on its plan to import new aircraft.

Mr. Tanaka, taking the stand before the charge was read, de- nied what he termed "irrespon- sible" press reports that he and Mr. Nixon had discussed the purchase of civilian aircraft. He said official records kept of the summit meeting show that no mention was made of purchases from Lockheed.

$1.7-Million Payment

The prosecution charged that Mr. Tanaka was the recipient of 500 million yen ($1.7 million), paid through an intermediary on four occasions between August, 1973, and March, 1974. It alleged that the money was handed over to a former Tanaka aide, Toshio Enomoto, one of those standing trial today.

Mr. Tanaka, 58, was arrested July 27, jailed and then released on bail Aug. 17. He retained much of his political power and ran successfully in the Dec. 5 parliamentary election.

At today's hearing, he said he knew nothing about the bribes and did no favors for Lockheed. He denied discussing the TriStar purchase with Mr. Osano or Hiro Hiyama, another defendant and the former president of the Ma- rubeni Trading Co., Lockheed's local sales agent.

Lawyers for the defense asked that the charges be dropped, *asserting that prosecutors* re- ceived unconstitutional deposi- tions from three Lockheed offi- cials in exchange for immunity from prosecution in Japan.

Granting immunity to Carl Kotchian, former chief executive of Lockheed, and the two others was unprecedented in Japanese legal history. Their depositions were taken by a joint panel of Japanese prosecutors and U. S. Justice Department attorneys in Los Angeles in September.

After Criticizing Prague

U.S. Warns Kremlin On Curbing Sakharov

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (IHT).—The State Department warned the Soviet Union today that its attempts to intimidate prominent Russian dissident Andrei Sakha- rov are contrary to "accepted in- ternational standards in the field of human rights." Moreover, it predicted that such Kremlin at- tempts at repression will fail to stifle "legitimate criticism" of the Soviet government by Russians citizens.

It was the second time in two days that the new Carter ad- ministration has deplored Com- munist regimes' abuses of hu- man rights. The actions ap- parently signal a more active U.S. policy on promoting indi- vidual rights throughout the world.

Yesterday, the State Depart- ment spokesman accused the *Prague government of harassing* about 300 Czechoslovak citizens who have signed Charter 77, urg- ing that country's authorities to honor legal commitments to hu- man rights. The department spokesman, Frederick Brown, said that such harassment, which has included the arrest of four Char- ter 77 signers, is a violation of the 1975 Helsinki accords on Eu- ropean cooperation.

Mr. Brown was asked yesterday if the United States also took a position on the reported Soviet pressure against Mr. Sakharov. The dissident has been openly warned by Soviet officials about his public complaints, including the statement that he thought the Soviet secret police, with the motive of discrediting dissidents, were behind a recent bomb blast in the Moscow subway.

Twenty-four hours after the Brown statement on Czecho- slovakia's treatment of its dissi- dents, the State Department said in a written statement: "We have long admired Andrei Sakharov as an outspoken champion of hu- man rights in the Soviet Union. He is, as you know, a prominent, respected scientist, a Nobel lau- reate, who at considerable risk has worked to promote respect for human rights in his native land.

'Any Attempts'

"Any attempts by Soviet authorities to intimidate Mr. Sakharov will not silence legiti- mate criticism in the Soviet Union and will conflict with ac- cepted international standards in the field of human rights."

Mr. Brown said that the State Department was preparing a general policy statement on human rights and that it would be issued soon.

The two public statements by the week-old Carter administra- tion mark a change in U.S. prac- tice with regard to other coun- tries' violations of human rights. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger took the position that the most effective way to bring U.S. influence to bear was through quiet diplomacy.

The Ford administration used that technique, according to offi- cials, to get hundreds of political prisoners released from Chile. Mr. Kissinger argued that public pressure, such as that imposed by Congress to try to get the Soviet Union to increase the number of people permitted to emigrate, produced the opposite result.

According to State Department figures released last year, Soviet emigration was cut by about two- thirds, to a current level of about 10,000 a year. The drop occurred after Congress tried to pressure Moscow to ease Russians' emigra- tion in return for congressional approval of giving the Soviet Union most-favored-nation sta- tus among trade partners of the United States.

Mr. Carter contended during his election campaign that there had been a lack of moral quality in the foreign policy conducted by the administration of his rival, former President Gerald Ford.

Earlier this week Mr. Sakharov was summoned to the Soviet prosecutor's office in Moscow and warned that he faced criminal charges unless he ceased his "hostile and slanderous activ- ities."

Sergei Gusev, deputy chief prosecutor of the Soviet Union, singled out Mr. Sakharov's Jan. 14 statement which suggested that the explosion in a subway train had been an act of provoca- tion by "repressive organs"—the dissidents' term for secret police.

Rhodesia Men 38 to 50 Face Military Call-Up

By Robin Wright

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 27 (WP).—The government decided today to call up men between the ages of 38 and 50 for military service. Some observers said the move could be decisive in deter- mining whether the white-minor- ity government of this racially torn territory is able to survive.

While the call-up is designed to strengthen the government's campaign against black guerrilla forces, the action could also have a disastrous effect on the Rho- desian economy.

Defense Minister Reg Cowper disclosed tonight that for men under 38 deferments and exemp- tions from military service will be canceled "almost immediately" and that within the next few weeks he will announce plans for the call-up—most likely to active reserve duty—of the men in the 38-50 age bracket.

The move affects all white, Asian and mixed-race males. Blacks who make up 66 per cent of the army and 75 per cent of the police are volunteers.

Prominent Affected

There was concern in the capi- tal that the call-up would affect many prominent figures in com- merce and industry, and would prove a crippling blow to the troubled economy. There was also fear that the call-up would lead to further white emigration, again draining manpower.

Business leaders have made two appeals to Mr. Cowper this week to review call-up plans be- cause of the inevitable drain on skilled manpower.

The economy has already been gravely affected by the call-up of all men in the 18-38 age group, resulting in a manpower loss that has cost local businesses several million dollars, according to mer- chants, bankers and manufac- turers.

A plant manufacturing agricul- tural machinery has lost more than $400,000 in the last year be- cause 120 of its technical workers and managers—60 per cent of its skilled staff—have been on re- serve duty or police call-up.

A branch of Barclays Bank here in Salisbury has lost 18 of 20 white officials in recent call- ups. And many firms are attempt- ing to run on less than one-half of the required skilled manpower.

Pay Differential

The situation is aggravated by the fact that the government re- quires businesses to make up the difference between a man's mod- est military pay and his normal wage.

Some business leaders reacted to the government disclosure by warning that the new call-up would lead to an economic col- lapse that would undercut the government before either the 11- year-old constitutional dispute with Britain or the guerrilla war could be resolved.

The impending call-up of the last group of eligible men is designed to enable the army and police to curb the guerrillas, giving white negotiators time to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Smith Party Backs Easing Of Race Curbs

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 27 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith today won full support from his ruling Rhodesian Front party to erase racial discrimination and set the country on a course toward black rule in two years.

The 100-member National Ex- ecutive of the party that came to power in 1962 "fully endorsed the government's plans," the Prime Minister said after a meet- ing of the policy-making body.

But the details of what race legislation might be revoked and exactly how and with whom Mr. Smith plans to negotiate a settle- ment with blacks in Rhodesia were not immediately clear.

Internal Settlements

The executive met with Mr. Smith for three hours during which it endorsed his proposals to seek an internal constitutional settlement between the former British colony's 272,000 whites and 6.4 million blacks, party sources said.

The executive restated a deci- sion of the annual congress of all party officials last year to allow the Prime Minister a free hand to seek a settlement.

Mr. Smith Monday rejected new British peace proposals to end four years of guerrilla war and pave the way for black rule be- fore next year.

The Rhodesian leader announc- ed at the time that he would seek a settlement with moderate African leaders inside the coun- try within the framework of the so-called Kissinger plan and by- pass the militant black nationalist guerrilla movements.

That plan, accepted by Mr. Smith last September from for- mer Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, suggested a two-tiered government with a supreme coun- cil of state made up equally of whites and blacks under a white chairman and a black-dominated executive ministerial council, but with armed forces and police in white hands.

Concern Expressed

The emergency meeting of the Rhodesian Front executive—a grouping of all 50 members of the Rhodesian Front-dominated Parliament as well as regional of- ficials—was called by chairman Des Frost, who last week ex- pressed concern over government plans to amend race laws.

The controversial plan by Mr. Smith to scrap racist laws and practices has already been dis- cussed by the parliamentary cau- cus. At their meeting last week 12 of the 50 Rhodesian Front members of Parliament dissented when Mr. Smith presented the new program.

But Mr. Smith himself is anxious to pursue his plan to help lend credence to his desire for an internal constitutional set- tlement with black leaders.

Richard Continues Tour

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Rhodesia conference chairman, Ivor Richard, will continue his tour of southern Africa this week- end without holding the meeting he sought earlier this week with South African Prime Minister John Vorster, the Foreign Office said today.

Attorney General's Role Downgraded

Courts vs. Commons in U.K. Ruling

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—A high court broke new constitu- tional ground today in saying that aggrieved private citizens were free to appear before it, even when the government's highest law officer did not want them to.

The ruling, by the three emi- nent justices of the Court of Ap- peal, was a resounding defense of the rule of law and of indi- vidual liberties at a time when many critics of Prime Minister James Callaghan's government see both under severe strain. It could, however, be overturned in the House of Lords if, as seemed likely today, the government elects to pursue the case.

The issue that led to the deci- sion was a scheduled one-week postal workers' boycott of mail and telephone calls to and from South Africa, a flagrant violation of the postal laws.

Much deeper issues also are in- volved, particularly over the role of a government, and one with only a hair-thin majority in Parliament, that has become in- extricably bound to a trade-union movement whose support is es- sential to the government's ef- forts to rebuild an ailing economy. Because of that liaison, individuals who oppose union objectives feel their interests are unrepresented and ill defended.

Those issues have been lost in the political rhetoric of much of the public discussion here. Labor party MPs have seen the court taking a rightist stance to counter the power of the left. And the court's partisans, the most vocal of them, have been prominent Conservatives.

The group that actually brought the case to the court, the Na- tional Association for Freedom, is closely identified with opposi- tion to government policies.

The affair began two weeks ago as the postal boycott was about to start. A private citizen and an officer of the association, John Gouriet, followed the nor- mal channel open to private citizens in asking Attorney Gen- eral Sam Silkin to join him in stopping the boycott.

Mr. Silkin, however, refused, so Mr. Gouriet went alone to the Court of Appeal. In an un- precedented step, the court grant- ed a temporary injunction which effectively canceled the boycott. The court then called on Mr. Silkin to defend his refusal to halt a violation of the law.

Mr. Silkin asserted the suprem- acy of Parliament and said he was answerable only to it. He had merely restated the tradi- tional position of the attorney general under the unwritten Brit- ish Constitution but the Court of Appeal decided today to re- interpret the Constitution.

"He has no prerogative to sus- pend or dispense with the laws of England," said the 78-year-old senior member of the court, Lord Denning. "If he does not give his consent, then any citizen of the land—anyone of the public who is adversely affected—can come to this court and ask that the law be enforced."

Not the Sole Arbiter

"It means," said a jubilant Mr. Gouriet, "that the attorney gen- eral is no longer the sole arbiter between the citizen and the courts."

Following the parliamentary tradition of not discussing issues before the courts, Mr. Silkin would not say on what grounds he had refused to take up Mr. Gouriet's cause, contending only that, as attorney general, he must consider the broad public interest in his decisions as well as the law.

In the House of Commons to- day, following the decision, Mr. Silkin still did not explain his reasons because of the possibility that he and the postal workers will now appeal to the nation's closest equivalent to a supreme court, the 11 law lords in the House of Lords.

France, Britain Plan Channel Ship Lanes

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—France and Britain plan to in- troduce one-way shipping lanes for large tankers in certain parts of the Channel in a new anti- pollution drive, French Transport Minister Marcel Cavaillé said today.

"Together with the British au- thorities we will create one-way lanes in the Cherbourg Peninsula, Ushant and Calais areas," he told reporters. Mr. Cavaillé said that security measures, including radar, sea and air controls, will be improved in the Channel.

Egyptian Cabinet Bans Strikes and Demonstrations

CAIRO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—The government last night banned demonstrations and strikes but said there would be no going back on political and economic liberalization measures introduced by President Anwar Sadat.

Officials said the decision was made after a Cabinet meeting that reviewed the internal situa- tion after last week's riots against increases in prices for foods, fuel and other commodities.

Seventy-nine persons were killed and about 800 injured in the riots. The government rescinded the price increases.

In another move today, the government approved a pay in- crease for civil servants, workers in the public sector and banks. Pensions will also be raised. Although the officials gave no figures, semi-official newspapers said the pay increase would be 10 per cent.

Officials said the government had decided to give top priority to solving housing, transport and communications problems.

Owners whose property was damaged by rioters would be compensated, officials said.

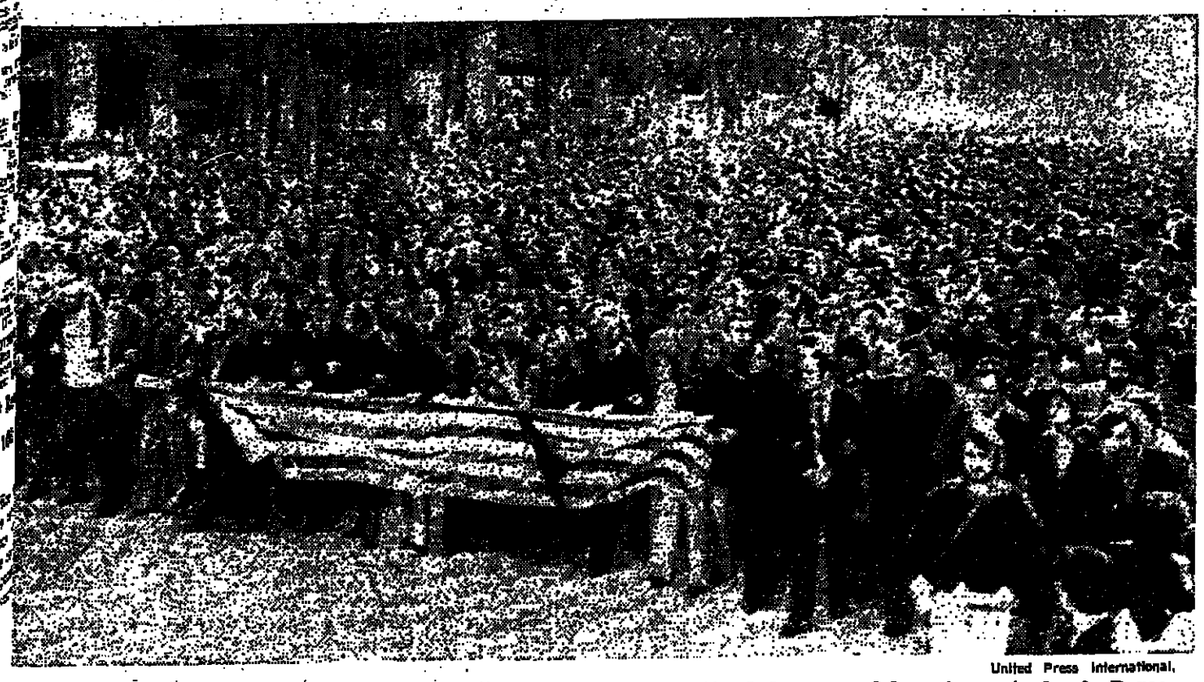
Portuguese Reds Show Strength At Union Parley

LISBON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Por- tugal's national trade union congress opened today with a major show of strength by the Communist-dominated labor con- federation known as Intersin- dical.

Despite a boycott by a group of government-backed unions, 1,096 delegates from 272 trade unions are attending the Inter- sindical-sponsored congress. The delegates claim to represent 1.7 million workers, or 35 per cent of organized labor in Portugal. Two- thirds of the unions present are affiliates of Intersindical.

Opening statements reflected the Communist-Intersindical line strongly attacking the Socialist government's labor policy as fa- voring "a capitalist recovery" and demanding worker participation in economic policy-making.

All the trade unions agree that Portugal cannot afford the luxury of several labor confederations but, in fact, the labor movement is deeply split along political lines. The congress virtually con- secrates the scission since Social- ist-inspired unions refused to at- tend.



United Press International.

MOMENT OF MEMORY—Some of the thousands of persons who attended a memorial service yesterday in Barce- lona for the five victims of right-wing terrorists in Madrid. Ceremony was organized by Barcelona lawyers.

Including Possible Candidates

Opposition Says Mrs. Gandhi Is Keeping Thousands in Jail

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (NYT). —The opposition Janata party charged today that thousands of its sympathizers were still being held in jails, despite Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's announcement last week that normal political activities could be resumed.

"Those held in the jails include a large number of people whom we are considering as candidates for the forthcoming election. But how can they run if they are not let out?" asked L. K. Advani, the general secretary of the party, which was formed last week by the merger of four of the principal opposition parties.

Addressing a news conference, Mr. Advani and other party leaders said that they hoped to discuss the matter at a meeting with Mrs. Gandhi.

Parliamentary elections are to be held in March.

Mr. Advani, who was released from jail last week, estimated that there were 6,000 to 8,000 persons from various parties still in jail, despite the release of the most prominent antigovernment figures during the last month.

6 From Parliament

Among them, he said, are six members of Parliament and dozens of members of state legislatures.

The government, which has been announcing new releases daily, says it intends to release all political prisoners except economic offenders and members of banned organizations. The Janata party replies that some of the banned organizations, notably the militant Hindu Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, count many of its own supporters among their members, and so keeping the ban harms the campaign effort.

The party also protested what it said was "continued unfair coverage" of its campaign by the news media, notably by Samachar, the national news agency, despite the lifting last week of the formal government censorship that had been in effect since the imposition of emergency rule in June, 1975.

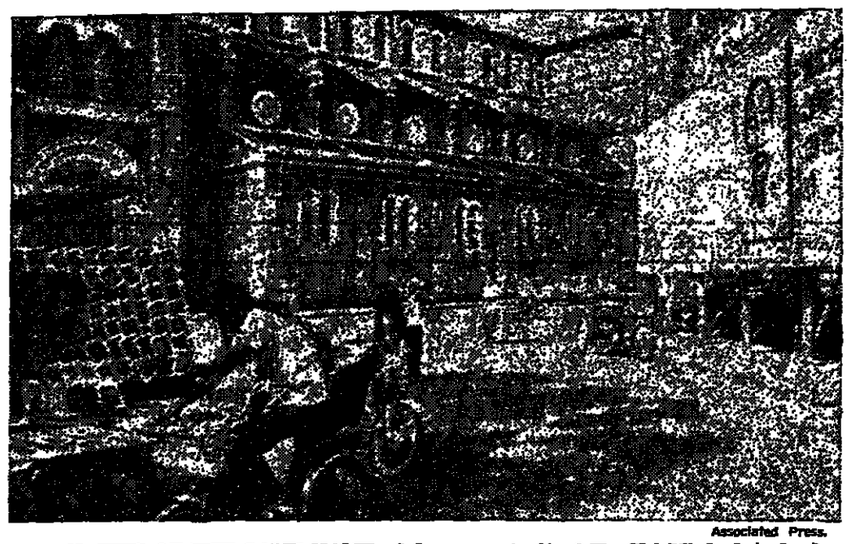
The government has also relaxed its ban on political meetings and the Janata party said it would test the new rules Sunday with a series of rallies in New Delhi and other cities. Throughout the 19-month emergency period, thousands of persons were imprisoned for staging political demonstrations or public meetings.

Sex Endorsed As Good Cure For Insomniacs

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters). —Try sex, a long walk, wearing socks in bed or drinking a little alcohol if you cannot sleep but avoid sleeping pills, a doctors' committee on barbiturate use advised yesterday.

The doctors' booklet, entitled "How Happy Are You in Bed?" says that sleeping pills decrease brain activity, so a person will not be kept awake by worries. They warned that the pills' effect can linger into the next day and make driving dangerous and said the pills are especially dangerous if mixed with alcohol.

The booklet suggests increasing tiredness by a long walk, keeping warm in bed and using earplugs to combat noise. It says that sex "can bring good, relaxed sleep afterward, but anxiety over performance is as sleep-destroying as anxiety over sleep itself."



Associated Press.

IN THE CITY OF THE SAME NAME—A large portrait of Ho Chi Minh, late leader of what became and then was North Vietnam, looks down on a square in Ho Chi Minh City, once known as Saigon. Photo was made by a Japanese visitor late last year. She said Ho Chi Minh, paintings of workers and exhortatory slogans had replaced most of the advertising billboards in former capital of South Vietnam.

Makarios, Denktash Meet on Cyprus, Note a Small Gain on Land Issue

NICOSIA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Makarios, leader of the Greek-Cypriot community, and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash met for almost three hours today in Cyprus's first Greek-Turkish peace talks since formal negotiations broke down last May.

Both Mr. Denktash and Archbishop Makarios called the meeting "a breakthrough." "It proved that we can talk," Mr. Denktash said.

But Archbishop Makarios cautioned that there was little actual progress on issues. "There is still quite a lot of distance between us," he said.

Archbishop Makarios said after the conference, held at the United Nations peace force's headquarters here, that Mr. Denktash offered to give up a "negotiable" amount of Turkish-occupied land as part of a permanent settlement on the divided island.

But he added that the Turkish-Cypriot's offer to give up 204 square miles of Turkish-held territory—about 6 per cent of the island's total area—was too low.

"Denktash mentioned 32.8 per cent [of the island], slightly less than the Turks hold now, the archbishop said at a news conference. "He said his offer was negotiable."

The archbishop said, "Our offer is that territory should be distributed according to population ratios"—about 20 per cent Turkish and 80 per cent Greek. The Turks now hold 38.5 per cent of the island's area.

Western diplomats said that Mr. Denktash's offer was in line with previous Turkish concession proposals. "As far as we can tell, Makarios can't possibly accept an offer that leaves the Turks with more than 30 per cent," a diplomat said. "What is most interesting is that Denktash said he was willing to negotiate another figure."

Archbishop Makarios announced that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will come to Cyprus on Feb. 12, apparently to help arrange a new round of formal negotiations.

UN special representative Xavier Perez de Cuellar of Peru helped arrange the talks in weeks of diplomatic shuttling between the Turkish and Greek-Cypriot zones, and presided over the meeting, a UN spokesman said.

Asked whether he stood by earlier statements that the Turkish-Cypriots would not give up any territory for a settlement, Mr. Denktash appeared to leave the question open. "Leave this question for us to discuss, please," he told the Turkish news agency.

The two leaders had not met since 1963, when Mr. Denktash and other Turkish-Cypriot ministers walked out of the island's joint government to protest Greek-Cypriot attacks on Turkish v lages.

The conflict between the t communities simmered until 19 when Greek-Cypriot extremi and Greek Army troops staged coup against Archbishop Ma rios in a bid to join Cyprus Greece. Turkey responded by vading the north of the isla seizing almost 40 per cent of territory.

Prague Reportedly Summons 4 To Visa Office as Ouster Step

PRAGUE, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Four leading dissidents have been told to report to the Prague passport and visa office tomorrow in what appeared to be a step toward their expulsion from Czechoslovakia, reliable sources said here tonight.

The sources identified the four as Zdenek Mlynar, and Milan Huebl, former high officials of the Communist party, former Presidium member Frantisek Kriegel and playwright Pavel Kohout.

But both Mr. Huebl and Mr. Kohout said tonight that they would resist expulsion and the other two were expected to react similarly.

Austrian government officials said earlier that Czechoslovak authorities had sought official assurances that Austria would grand asylum to eight dissidents.

The four said to have been asked to appear at the visa office tomorrow were among the eight. They have been actively campaigning for the Charter 77 civil rights manifesto circulated here earlier this month.

Mr. Huebl, former head of the Communist party's Higher Education College, said tonight, "I have no intention of being sent away from here."

Mr. Kohout said: "I want to declare, and I am sure this is valid not only for me and my wife, that we do not want and shall not leave Czechoslovakia voluntarily."

The four other dissidents whose names were said to be on the list submitted by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Austria were former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, writer Ludvik Vaculik, former journalist Jiri Lederer and playwright Vaclav Havel.

Provocation of Israel Feared

U.S. Said to Warn Beirut on Troops in South

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The United States has advised Lebanon not to rush into sending troops of the Arab peace-keeping force closer to the southern border because the action might lead to Israeli military retaliation, Beirut newspapers said today.

One of the newspapers, As Safir, quoted "sources" at the U.S. Embassy here as saying, "The United States had advised Lebanon not to hurry into sending Arab deterrent forces to the south at the present time because this would provoke a reaction from the enemy and provide him with an excuse to enter Lebanese territory."

No immediate confirmation was available from the embassy but the reports followed a meeting yesterday between U.S. Chargé d'Affaires George Lane and Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamel Assad on the issue.

In Tel Aviv, official sources said the Israeli government has demanded the pullout of Syrian forces from the vicinity of the southern Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh to defuse an "extremely serious" situation along the frontier.

The sources said Israel, using the United States as an intermediary, insisted on the withdrawal of up to 1,000 Syrian troops reported to be in the area of Nabatiyeh.

"The situation in southern Lebanon is of an extremely serious nature," an official source said. "Israel is alarmed by the disruption of the status quo through the entry of Syrian troops."

"We are quite insistent that the Syrians move back," another official source said. "The small step-by-step advances of the Syrians have to stop."

In recent days, the peace-keeping force was reported to have extended its positions southward, sending small "symbolic" forces to Nabatiyeh, Aichiyeh and Marjayoun, all roughly nine miles from the frontier.

However, reports from the area today said no troops had entered Marjayoun.

The daily An Nahar reported earlier this week that on at least one occasion patrols from the new positions taken up by the peace-keeping troops had reached Khiyam, a scant five miles from Israel. This report also was denied by travelers from the area.

Conservative Lebanese militiamen in the town of Kleia, near Marjayoun, said they "would not allow one single soldier to cross the Litani River south." Both Marjayoun and Khiyam are to the south of the river, while Nabatiyeh and Aichiyeh lie to the north of it.

A Western diplomat said that "we have no information that there are any troops south of the Litani River."

Since November, the United States has acted as an intermediary between Israel and Damascus and Beirut. U.S. diplomats said this was part of an effort to keep channels of information open between the Middle Eastern capitals and "avoid misunderstandings" that could lead to an escalation of tension in the border area.

Hussein: Israel Stronger

BEIRUT, Jan. 27 (AP).—Jordan's King Hussein says he has warned Egypt and Syria that military action now against Israel "could be disastrous."

"I think Israel now is stronger militarily than any time before," King Hussein told the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar. "It is stronger than the Arab states."

He said Syria, Jordan, Egypt and the Palestinian guerrillas should arm more and coordinate their efforts before moving against Israel.

Vatican Bars Women Priests; Cites the Example of Jesus

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 27 (UPI). —Pope Paul said today that women could never qualify as Roman Catholic priests because Jesus was a man and did not confer the priesthood on his own mother.

Vatican spokesmen, commenting on the papal document, said that it should not be taken to mean that women are considered inferior. They said that they did not expect the document to harm chances for Christian unity because, they said, "two-thirds, if not three-fourths," of Christians agree with the Roman Catholic ban on women priests.

"We can never ignore the fact that Christ is a man," the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith said in a document commissioned, revised and approved by the 79-year-old Pope Paul.

"When Christ's role in the Eucharist is to be expressed sacramentally, there would not be this 'natural resemblance' which must exist between Christ and his minister if the role of Christ were not taken by a man," according to the statement.

Mary Not a Priest

The document quoted from 13th-century Pope Innocent III that, "although the blessed Virgin Mary surpassed in dignity and in excellence all the Apostles, nevertheless it was not to her but to them that the Lord entrusted the keys to the kingdom of heaven."

The Rev. Louis Ligier, explaining the document at a news conference, said that it must be taken as committing the Roman Catholic Church for the future, not simply for the duration of the present pontificate.

"This must be considered by us today as an authentic document of the teaching authority. When the Catholic Church takes a position, it does so not only for the present but also for the future," Father Ligier said.

He said the fact that the document did not discuss the possibility of ordaining women as deacons—a lesser rank in the church—did not imply that the question was "open."

"It may be something for the day after tomorrow," he said. "For the time being, the question is not open."

Strongest Document

The document was the Pope's strongest pronouncement to date against the possibility of women ministers, which some other Christian churches have begun to accept or consider.

Women ministers were admitted to the Swedish Lutheran Church in 1958 and, since then, the U.S. Episcopal Church and the Anglican Church in Hong Kong and Canada have ordained women. The Most Rev. Donald Coggan, the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, told the Pope in a letter in 1975 of "the slow but steady growth of a consensus of opinion within the Anglican communion that there are no fundamental objections" to women priests.

The Rev. Roberto Tucci, another speaker at the news conference, said that the Catholic attitude on the subject was shared by the Orthodox and other Eastern Churches.

"The Catholic Church's attitude is shared by at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of Christians," he said.

A theological commentary distributed with the document said that the ban on female priests did not mean that women are considered inferior.

It said, "It is true that we find in the writings [of early church fathers] the undeniable influence of prejudices against women" and even St. Thomas Aquinas, the church's greatest philosopher, said "Woman is in a state of subjection." But the commentary said, "It would be a serious mistake to think that such considerations provide the only or the most decisive reasons against the ordination of women."

2 Are Indicted in U.S. As Spies for Moscow

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP). —Two men charged with handing over secret U.S. defense information to Soviet agents were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury.

The 12-count indictment named Andrew Lee, 25, and Christopher Boyce, 23. Mr. Boyce allegedly stole documents from TRW, Inc., where he was employed as a security clerk. The indictment claimed that Mr. Lee acted as a courier and passed along the information to a Soviet Embassy attaché in Mexico City.

Rhodesian Men Aged 38 to 50 Called Up for Military Service

(Continued from Page 1)

establish majority rule by moderate Africans.

The level of the war was reflected in a military communiqué issued simultaneously with Mr. Cowper's statement. In the last two days, a white farmer, two police reservists and 25 guerrillas have been killed, the communiqué said.

The loss of every white has a serious impact on the morale of whites, who are outnumbered by more than 20 to 1 by Africans.

In the last few months, guerrillas have penetrated deep into all five "operational"—or war—zones, escalating the four-year-old war from border skirmishes to major assaults.

Army's Gains

Rhodesian security forces have made their own dramatic gains through punitive raids across the border into Mozambique, where the majority of guerrillas are trained and based.

But the opening up of fronts along the borders with Zambia and Botswana means that all but 138 miles of Rhodesia's 1,842-mile border is now vulnerable, stretching security forces thin.

In a nationwide television address, Mr. Cowper explained the impending final call-up's purpose by saying: "We're playing for high stakes . . . Government has decided that the stage has been reached where the needs of the security forces must be paramount."

The defense chief said that Rhodesia would have the manpower to stand up to the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front if the "thousands of men" who had been granted exemptions were recalled and the older categories called up.

He added that a firm stand against the guerrillas would allow Rhodesia to negotiate from a position of strength rather than weakness, a stand that has been difficult recently because Rhodesian security forces have been operating "below normal operating numbers."

9 Nations to Prepare For Helsinki Review

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Officials of nine European neutral and nonaligned countries will meet in Belgrade from Monday through Wednesday to begin to prepare for the follow-up conference to the 1975 Helsinki summit meeting, the Austrian Foreign Ministry announced today.

It said they would engage in an informal exchange of opinion at the initiative of the Yugoslav government. Full-scale preparatory talks, involving all 35 signatories to the Helsinki pact on cooperation and security, are to be held in June and July. That meeting is to fix the date of the follow-up conference, which is expected late in September or early in October.

Iran Forces to Quit Oman Support Role

TEHRAN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Iran said yesterday its military forces aiding neighboring Oman in a war against insurgents are being withdrawn.

A government spokesman said the pullout was ordered "due to the calmness having set in in the region."

Chirac Refuses to See Barre, Vows to Remain in Paris Race

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 27 (IHT).—Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac today refused a meeting with Prime Minister Raymond Barre to seek a solution to the growing crisis within the French political majority and said that he would not withdraw from the race for the mayor of Paris.

Mr. Chirac turned down the meeting, requested yesterday by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to find a compromise candidate between Mr. Chirac and Michel d'Ornano, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's candidate for the post. Mr. d'Ornano, following a meeting with Mr. Barre today, said that he would be willing to step aside for a compromise candidate.

If the government was treating today's developments in terms of a growing crisis, Mr. Chirac was not. In a long, calm talk on French radio, he said that the March race for mayor was a perfect example of the kind of political primaries that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has advocated. He predicted that he would be elected by a large majority of Parisians and said that the race had nothing to do with his own personal ambition. He said that nothing could make him withdraw now except for "serious and imperative reasons," which he did not spell out.

Situation Deplored

Mr. Barre, who met for more than an hour with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, later said he "deplored" the situation in Paris. He indicated that Mr. Chirac, in a letter delivered to him today, had made his decision clear.

In his radio interview, Mr. Chirac said that he had every intention of staying as mayor for a full six years, if elected. He also agreed to withdraw before the second round if Mr. d'Ornano ran ahead of him on the first. Both rounds take place at the same time as other French municipal elections, in March.

Mr. Chirac's agreement to stay on for six years, which would mean until 1983, was seen as significant, for many observers had predicted that Mr. Chirac would use the new post to challenge Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election of 1981. They also see him using the post to precipitate new national legislative elections, now scheduled for March, 1978, which, if won by his party, would establish him as the real leader of the majority.

If the legislative elections are lost to the left, Mr. Chirac, with his strong anti-left policies, still would be in a good position to challenge Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the presidential nomination in 1981 against the left's candidate. For many observers, these are some of the possibilities—none favorable for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing—that explain the government's vigorous reaction to the Chirac challenge.

Mr. Chirac repeated tonight that his entry in the race was an attempt to keep the Paris city hall from being won by the left, but a poll released by the SOFRES public opinion group showed rather different results.

Voters indicated that, on the first round, 46 per cent would vote for the left, 30 per cent for Mr. Chirac and 24 per cent for Mr. d'Ornano. The results also show that the majority, with 54 per cent, has a strong lead over the left in Paris. The custom here is for the majority's and opposition's losing candidate to withdraw before the second-round runoff.

State Employees Strike

PARIS, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of state employees—ranging from teachers to garbage men, mailmen, airline crews and customs officers—staged a 24-hour strike today to protest the French government's austerity plan.

About 50,000 demonstrators marched in Paris, carrying banners calling on the government to open negotiations for pay increases.

The national airline, Air France, was paralyzed by a stoppage by ground and air crews. More than 90 per cent of airline employees went on strike and most flights were canceled.

Payoffs in Tokyo Charged to Seoul

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP). —A former State Department specialist on Korean affairs said today that South Korean agents made cash payments to Japanese politicians in order to promote a favorable climate in Tokyo for the Seoul government's political interests.

Donald Ranard, head of the department's Office of Korean Affairs from 1970 to 1974, said in an interview that the Korean payoffs went to members of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Allegations of widespread influence-purchasing activities by Korean agents in the United States are now the target of investigations by a congressional committee and the Justice Department.

Mondale Sees Callaghan

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan and the United States make a major stimulative effort in common this year in order to avert a worldwide recession.

Discussing southern Africa, Mr. Mondale reiterated the U.S. administration's position of "standing fully behind" the now-stalemated British initiative to negotiate a timetable for black majority rule of Rhodesia.

Neither Mr. Callaghan nor Mr. Mondale went into detail on the Rhodesian discussions today. But British sources said officials told Mr. Mondale that they believed Rhodesia had broken off negotiations earlier this week in part because it believed the United States would help stem the threat of a take-over by Marxist-oriented blacks.

The officials said, according to these sources, that they hoped Andrew Young, the new U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, would avoid any calls for sanctions against South Africa, because that country is a key to restraining Mr. Smith from provoking a confrontation.

Mr Mondale received a pointed question at the news conference about a comment by Mr. Young, featured in today's British press, that the Cuban troops now in Angola have brought a "certain stability and order" to that country.

Mr. Mondale sidestepped any direct response to Mr. Young's words but defended the former Atlanta congressman and key black suporter of Mr. Carter as a "very effective leader and counselor in our common effort to bring about a responsible solution" to the problems of southern Africa "within the principle of majority rule."

Giscard Tells EEC Leaders Council's Functioning Is Poor

PARIS, Jan. 27 (IHT).—In a letter to leaders of France's eight European Economic Community partners, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has criticized the functioning of the European Council, the EEC's chief executive body. He said he was disappointed partly by poor preparation for the meetings and partly by the press.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's letter, inspired by last month's Council meeting in The Hague, suggests that new formats be found for the thrice-annual meetings of the EEC's nine chiefs of government.

The European Council was set up two years ago to give the EEC a summit-level executive able to act quickly on pressing problems. It was set up at the same time the Nine agreed to hold the first direct elections which are now scheduled for next summer.

In his letter, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing points out that the meetings have been unfairly condemned by public opinion and the press for promising more than they produce. He suggests that future meetings distinguish carefully between those which are purely consultative, "where we are free to discuss things in total freedom," and those where decisions are to be made.

He says that three types of Council meetings should be recognized. The first is for exchanges of ideas. The second would be to make "important or solemn decisions" or where the purpose "is to make heard the voice of Europe internationally, as we did at The Hague for Europe's relations with Japan."

The third type of meeting, he suggests, should be where the Council is expected to take action on recommendations made by the community's institutions.

In all but the first case, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing explained to his EEC partners, the Council meetings must be more carefully prepared. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made no reference to changing the number of meetings from the present three a year, as some of France's partners have suggested.

Prague Is Warned by Kreisky Against Ouster of Dissidents

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky warned Czechoslovakia today that a forcible expulsion of political dissidents by Prague could seriously endanger this year's second-stage European security and cooperation conference in Belgrade.

Mr. Kreisky told newsmen in his Chancellery office: "If citizens are expelled from their own country just because they are uncomfortable to their government, this would seriously endanger the Belgrade conference."

The Chancellor said that such expulsions would be blatant infringements of human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreement, a 35-nation accord on European security and cooperation.

"A government should reflect hard before it takes steps of this sort because it is in contradiction with Basket Three of the Helsinki agreement, and governments will be judged according to how conditions of this [human rights] basket are fulfilled," he said.

Mr. Kreisky issued his warning as speculation grew that Czechoslovakia might try to expel leaders of a human-rights group now facing a major government crackdown in Prague. Four dissidents have been arrested.

Mr. Kreisky emphasized that Austria was ready to grant asylum only when the individuals involved had clearly requested it.

"We would not understand if it was considered in Prague that people should be deprived of citizenship because of their political convictions," the Chancellor said.

Such action would provoke a "most decided protest" from Austria, he said.

An indication that dissidents might be deported was given by the Czechoslovak ambassador in Vienna, Karel Komarek, when he asked the Austrian government this week whether it was prepared to grant political asylum to eight persons (two now imprisoned) connected with the recently formed Charter 77 human rights movement in Prague.

Foreign Minister Willib Pahr told the ambassador t Austria was ready to accept dissidents but a Foreign Minis spokesman said that the Vie government "did not wish to c centrate on a certain number names."

Mr. Kreisky made it clear t a general offer of political asyl he extended last week applied *Czechoslovak dissidents* who tually wanted to come to Aust

The Czechoslovak youth pap Mlada Fronta, said that Aust took "truly touching care" Charter 77 dissidents through offer of asylum.

"The Czechoslovak work people clearly state that Charter creators really should where their hearts commar the newspaper said.

Prague television last ni showed interviews with wor who suggested that dissid "should be put on a 'friends bus' and sent to their capita friends."

Labor Secretary Plans Jobs for U.S. Unemployed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP). —Labor Secretary Ray Marshall says he will push for an integrated system of emergency public service jobs linked with training programs for the hard-core unemployed.

Mr. Marshall told reporters yesterday after the Senate confirmed him, 74-20, that he is already at work tracking down valid slots for public service jobs, within the government and out.

Mr. Marshall said he expects that the existing 310,000 public service jobs can be expanded to 600,000 by Oct. 1 and to 1,035,000 jobs by a year later. The Labor Department says nearly 8 million persons, or about 7.9 per cent of the work force, are unemployed.

Mr. Marshall took the oath of office today, completing the installation of President Carter's Cabinet.

Welfare System Study

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP). —The new secretary of health, education and welfare announced plans yesterday for a major study of the welfare system to produce recommendations on how President Carter should carry out his campaign pledge to overhaul aid programs for the poor.

Guiringaud Trip Set

PARIS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud will make a trip to the Middle East next month, government sources said.

Israel Is Moving To Ease Dispute Over Unesco Ro

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP).—Is is moving to smoothe over three-year dispute with Uni which led, in part, to the Un States' withholding millions dollars in contributions to the ganization.

As a symbol of the lessenin Israeli bitterness resulting f sanctions voted against it and temporary exclusion from Un regional groups, a permar Israeli delegate has been na to the organization's headq ters here for the first time s 1974.

When Meir Joffe presented credentials to Amadou M the Unesco director-general, week, a subtle diplomatic mar ver was being acted out. Joffe's presence meant that Israelis consider the situa improved but the fact that does not have the rank of bassador, as the last permar delegate did, appeared desig to stress there are still import areas of disagreement.

The Israeli action coinci with a State Department rec mendation that the United St pay what it owes Unesco— million in back dues for 197 and about $40 million for 19 73—and inclusion of the dues the first time in two years in budget which former Presid Gerald Ford presented to C gress.

Kidnappers Fre Swiss, 11, in Ital

MILAN, Jan. 27 (AP).—Re Nespoli, 11, the son of a S industrialist, was released yes day after 10 days as a prisone kidnappers, police said. They that relatives reportedly paid ransom.

The boy, in good condit was found by a police patrol an expressway southwest of Mi at 1 a.m. Police theorized t the abductors freed their vic after the arrest of 13 sons for another kidnapping after Premier Giulio Andre announced plans to stiffen punishment of abductors minors.

Renzo was abducted by f men who ambushed his fath car near Como, close to Swiss border, on Jan. 15. masked men grabbed the pistol-whipped his father. Gig Nespoli, 40, and drove off.

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Schmidt Conferring With U.S. On Revising Brazil Atom Pact

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has begun talks with the new U.S. administration on ways to modify a controversial West German treaty to supply Brazil with nuclear technology, according to U.S. and West German officials.

They said that, in four hours of discusions Tuesday, Vice-President Mondale persuaded the West German leader that President Carter was unalterably opposed to the treaty as it now stands and Mr. Schmidt agreed to continue to explore ways of changing it.

On Jan. 10, Mr. Schmidt sent a Foreign Ministry official, Peter Hermes, to Washington when it was clear that Mr. Carter meant to follow through on his campaign pledge to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Mr. Hermes was reported to have met then with Cyrus Vance, now secretary of state. Mr. Hermes will go to Washington again next week to continue the discussions.

Divisive Issue

The nuclear treaty, signed in 1975 by West Germany and Brazil, has become one of the most divisive issues in West German-U.S. relations. It would bring West German industry more than $4 billion in orders for eight nuclear power plants by 1990. Mr. Carter opposed provisions under which Brazil would get uranium enrichment facilities and a plant for reprocessing spent reactor fuel. Such technology yields weapons-grade plutonium and U-235 for bombs.

Brazil has not signed the 1970 international treaty to curb the spread of nuclear weapons but it agreed to tight control and supervision by the International Atomic Energy agency, based in Vienna, of the sensitive equipment it would receive from West Germany.

Mr. Hermes, who helped negotiate the Brazilian treaty, is now in Latin America. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Brazil was not on his itinerary.

W. German Economy

According to U.S. and West German participants in the talks, the Chancellor was eager to get relations with the Carter administration off to a good start, even though he knew that Mr. Mondale would be asking him to amend the Brazilian treaty and to take stronger measures to stimulate the West German economy.

In a news conference Tuesday, the two men said they would not go into detail on the nuclear issue because it involved sensitive problems. Mr. Schmidt said West Germany would fulfill its treaty commitments, including those with Brazil, but added, "This does not rule out that in the future additional contractual obligations in this area will be assumed."

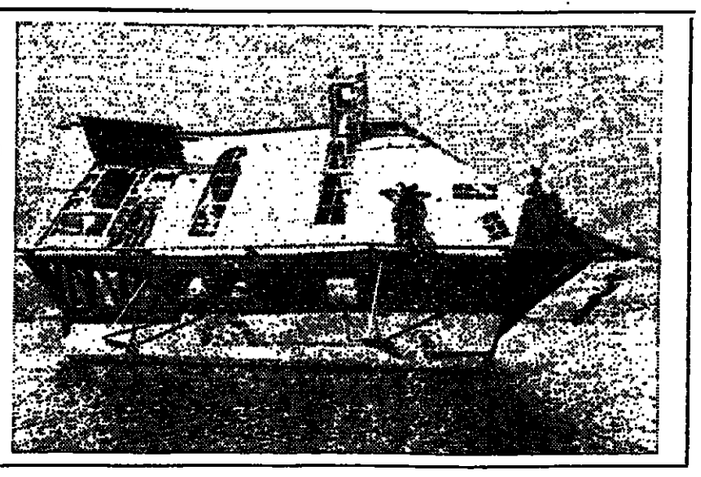
Brazil Asserts Confidence

BRASILIA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Brazil today reaffirmed its belief that West Germany will keep to its agreement and refused comment on reports that Brazil was ready to negotiate further safeguards.

Spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry continued the policy of not commenting on reports that Mr. Mondale pressured West Germany to drop or modify the deal, claiming, "We can't comment on something we haven't received yet. We still don't know what was said... and we have received nothing official on the matter."

The spokesmen referred reporters to the latest statement on the subject by Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira, who said: "Brazil has what is most important in this case, the word of the German government."

The officials refused comment on reports in newspapers that the government was willing to "negotiate additional safeguards for the agreement" and that the government "will not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty nor will it accept any fundamental changes" in the West German nuclear agreement.



WAVE MAKER—Even in Sausalito, the San Francisco Bay town where houseboats are legion, this creation caused a stir. Owner-artist David Brooks built the plywood structure on a surplus U.S. Navy utility boat.

UPI.

Curbing Idealism for Demands of Realism

Carter Shifts, Backs 2 Limited A-Test Pacts

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—President Carter's weekend stand in favor of halting all nuclear testing has already begun to bend to the realities of hard bargaining in the nuclear age.

The administration declared its support yesterday for two pending U.S.-Soviet treaties that would permit the continuation of limited underground nuclear blasts.

In the presidential campaign, Mr. Carter had criticized one of the treaties as "wholly inadequate" and labeled the other "dangerous."

But State Department spokesman Frederick Brown yesterday described the two controversial treaties as "way stations" for "movement toward the ultimate objectives" of Mr. Carter.

What the President said in his Sunday interview on seeking an early end to all nuclear testing, Mr. Brown said, was an objective. What is involved now, Mr. Brown said, is Senate consideration of two treaties "which are a step in the direction in which the President has clearly indicated he wants to go."

Critics are divided, however, on whether the two treaties are steps in the right direction or worse than no agreement at all. Mr. Carter appeared to share the latter viewpoint during the campaign.

Study of Total Ban

A special study has now been ordered by the White House, through the National Security Council, to work out U.S. strategy for negotiating a total underground test-ban pact with the Soviet Union. The Carter administration has decided to attempt, simultaneously, to get the Senate to ratify the two pending treaties.

The new study on nuclear testing is the 16th in a series of special reports, described as presidential review memoranda, ordered by the Carter administration on major international issues.

The treaties, which have languished in the Senate for months, while surrounded by controversy, limit underground nuclear weapons tests and so-called peaceful explosions of nuclear devices for civilian purposes.

In 1963, a breakthrough agreement banned the testing of nuclear devices everywhere but underground. China, which continues to test in the atmosphere, is one of the nations that have not signed this international accord.

The pending U.S.-Soviet treaties are an attempt at further limitation. They would ban nuclear blasts bigger than 150 kilotons, or the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT. In order to distinguish between weapons tests and "peaceful" tests, the second of the new treaties permits inspectors to visit, under certain restrictions, the sites of blasts that do not involve weapons. This procedure, which required two years to negotiate, was hailed by the Ford administration as a major breakthrough.

Critics in the U.S. arms-control community raised two basic objections, which Mr. Carter also made in his election campaign. They criticized the 150-kiloton limit as too high and charged that formalizing "peaceful nuclear explosions" was a step backward in the arms race, because non-nuclear nations could acquire a weapons capability under the guise of a "peaceful program."

During the election campaign, Mr. Carter said:

"The so-called threshold [weapons] test-ban treaty represents a wholly inadequate step beyond the limited test ban of 13 years ago.

"The so-called 'on-site' inspection provisions of the peaceful nuclear explosions (PNE) agreement signed recently may be a concession in Soviet eyes but, contrary to [Ford] administration claims, they are no compensation for the PNE agreement's dangerous legitimizing of peaceful nuclear explosions, which are indistinguishable from bombs."

Nevertheless, the State Department said yesterday: "The administration wants Congress to consider and approve the two test treaties currently before it as steps to an overall ban on nuclear tests."

Carter Aide Says Missile Reduction Would Have to Be Mutual, Balanced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Carter has ordered wide-ranging studies on a reduction of the U.S. military arsenal but "any reduction would have to be accompanied by mutual and balanced" cuts by the Soviet Union, his chief spokesman said today.

Press Secretary Jody Powell at the same time labeled as incorrect a report (IHT, Jan. 27) that Mr. Carter had called for immediate studies looking toward reduction of the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal by about 75 per cent, to between 200 and 250 missiles.

Mr. Powell said Mr. Carter "has an interest in reduction of arms to zero but does not expect it to happen in his administration . . . or even his lifetime. The President will not do anything to impair the security of the United States."

He said that, while "there is a wide range of studies and inquiries under way that is traditional at the start of an administration," any suggestion that the United States is "on the verge of unilaterally" cutting its weapons systems "is incorrect and preposterous."

Mr. Carter, he added, does not have "under active consideration" any proposals to reduce the missile stockpile.

The studies have been undertaken by the National Security Council, with which Mr. Carter met for one hour today.

Brown Sees Time for New SALT Accord

Before October End Of First Agreement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown said yesterday that "there are reasonable prospects" for a new U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty before the current pact expires in October.

"I don't think we should make too much of an arbitrary deadline," Mr. Brown said at his first Pentagon news conference since being sworn in last Friday.

The secretary, who helped negotiate the current arms-limitation accord, signed in 1972, said that the October expiration date is far enough away to permit "a determined attempt to get an agreement which would be equitable."

He also said that there is enough time left "so that I don't think we have to be pushed into making all the proposals or a disproportionate number of the concessions."

One of Mr. Brown's proposals on military matters at home is that the Army eliminate two regular infantry brigades and prepare National Guard or Reserve forces as replacements. He says the change could cut about $67 million from next year's Pentagon budget.

The proposal is one of 33 that Mr. Brown has made to Army, Navy and Air Force officials so that, he says, the Pentagon can trim about $2.8 billion from the Ford administration's proposed defense budget of $123 billion for fiscal 1978.

Mr. Brown has asked the services for comment on the economy measures before he makes a final decision on them.

Mr. Brown emphasized yesterday that his decisions on the pace and future of new weapons programs will take into account their effects on the SALT negotiations. But he said: "I should make it clear that that is not going to be the only, or even necessarily the principal, determinant."

The first considerations should be what the United States needs for its security, how fast a weapon is needed and "how fast it [a weapons program] can go without doing . . . wasteful things."

The secretary said that the United States should proceed on new weapons developments "so as to assure that, whatever their capabilities are, we're ready to respond appropriately as between military and negotiating and diplomatic alternatives."

Trudeau Says Levesque Talk Reveals 'Danger' to Canada

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Like many other Canadians, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau reacted sharply to the remark of Premier René Levesque in New York Tuesday night, that independence for the French-speaking province of Quebec was inevitable.

"I am glad that the speech of Mr. Levesque made all Canada realize we are in certain danger," Mr. Trudeau said yesterday in Parliament. The Quebec leader's speech was broadcast by national television.

At a news conference later, the Prime Minister said that all of the reforms outlined by Mr. Levesque in a speech before the Economic Club of New York could be accomplished within the Canadian Confederation.

"His whole program to improve the situation in Quebec, from the legal administrative point of view, all can be done within the present constitution," Mr. Trudeau said.

"We will cooperate with him," he said. "But, when he said he was elected to take Quebec out of Canada, I would say that that was false. He himself did not run the campaign on that issue." Mr. Trudeau said, alluding to the landslide victory of the Parti Québecois in the provincial election Nov. 15 that brought Mr. Levesque to power.

Urges Investment

Mr. Trudeau urged Americans to continue investing in Quebec and Canada, "because independence isn't going to happen."

Mr. Trudeau took issue with the apparent assumption by Mr. Levesque that the plan for close economic ties between Canada and an independent Quebec would be acceptable to the rest of the country.

"I think he may be misleading himself in thinking that he can hold a referendum by his rules in his own way and then assume that the rest of Canadians, if he wins it, are going to embrace it," Mr. Trudeau said.

"If he is thinking now of an association with Canada by some kind of a common market," the Prime Minister said, "he would be wise to make sure that the rest of Canada has in some way a say in the holding of that referendum."

Mr. Levesque has said that he plans to hold a referendum on the independence question before his government's term expires five years from now. Mr. Trudeau has suggested that a national vote on the issue might follow if Quebec chose independence by a convincing majority.

The depth of French-Canadian emotion on the issue was underscored by a newspaper report yesterday of an outburst against Governor-General Jules Leger, also a French-Canadian, at a concert in Ottawa. News of the incident had not been published before, although it happened Saturday night.

Members of the audience told reporters that a number of persons at the concert by Monique Leyrac, a French-Canadian singer from Quebec, remained seated when the Governor-General and his wife entered the royal box at the Opera Theater of the National Arts Center and booed when the orchestra played the customary vice-regal salute, consisting of portions of "God Save the Queen" and the national anthem, "Oh Canada."

According to the account, Miss Leyrac received the loudest applause of the evening when she sang a political song, "Angry Alouette," extolling the Quebec independence movement.

Canadian Dollar Hit

MONTREAL, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Canadian dollar, stocks of companies with major stakes in Quebec's asbestos industry and Quebec-connected bond issues all slumped yesterday in response to Premier Levesque's speech to the Economic Club of New York. The Canadian dollar dropped to 98.25 U.S. cents from 98.65 cents Tuesday.

99 Whooping Cranes

REGINA, Canada, Jan. 27 (AP).—The world's whooping-crane population has reached a high of 99 birds, the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History reported today.

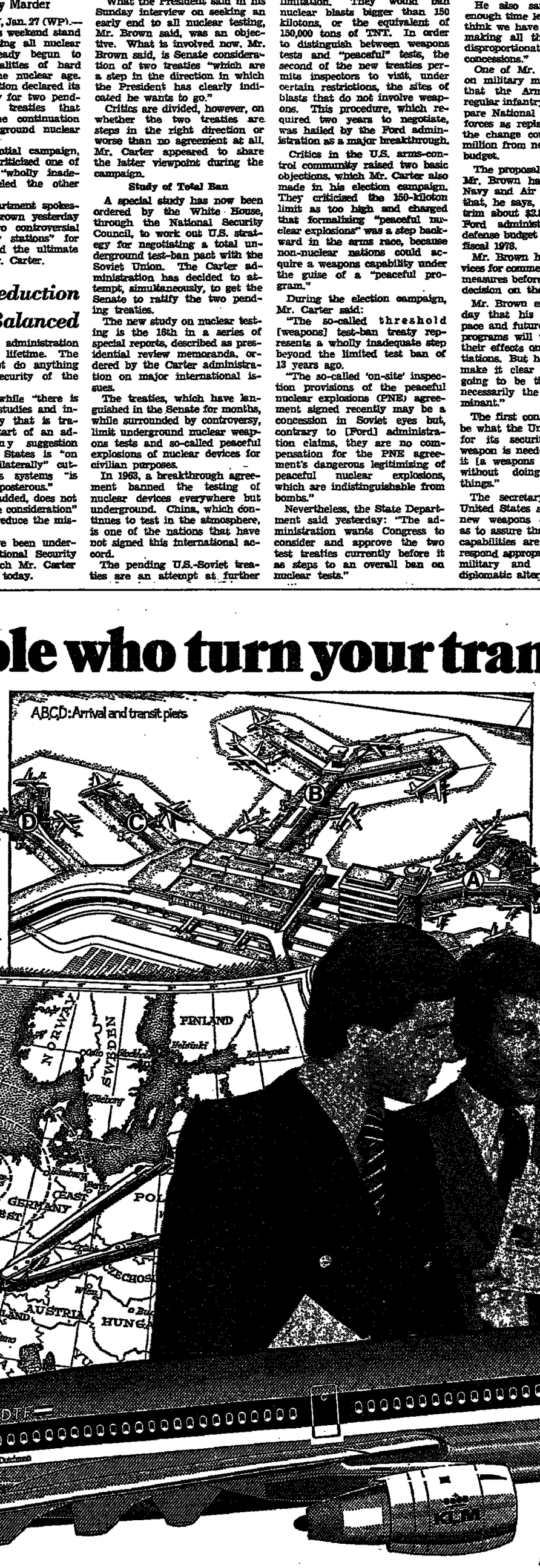
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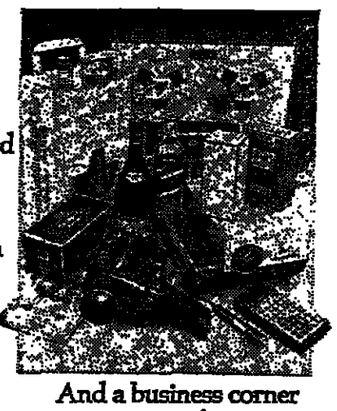
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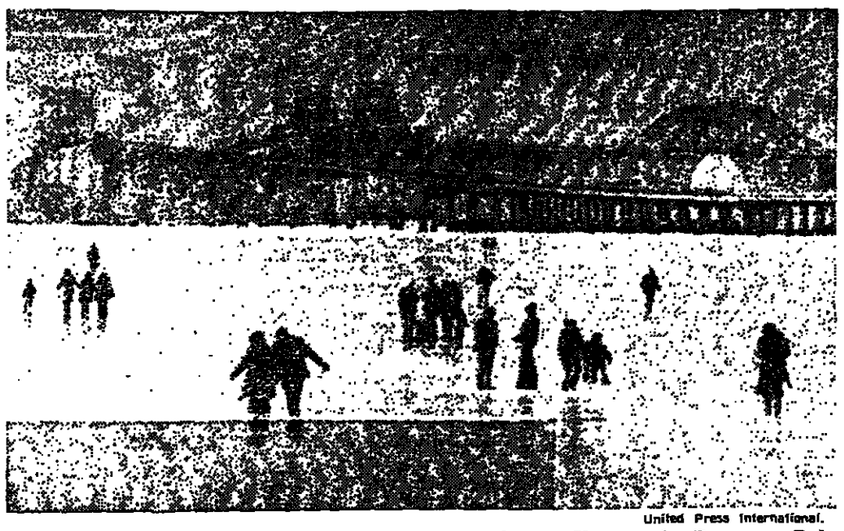
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NOT SO THIN ICE—Brave souls walking across frozen Chesapeake Bay near Baltimore. The ice is 18 to 24 inches thick, but bubbles form unseen weak spots.

In 2d Plea to Public on Fuel Use

Carter Tests Personal Leadership

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT). —In renewing yesterday a plea for the public to accept discomfort and chilly rooms by conserving heating fuel, President Carter was embarking on an early test of his personal leadership.

It was a test that conformed to his own views of the presidency. Repeatedly in his long political campaign he had said that only the president could speak for the government "with a clear and simple voice" and that, "in the absence of presidential leadership, there is no leadership."

Mr. Carter transmitted to Congress yesterday a complex piece of legislation—the emergency natural gas bill—in which he proposed legal measures that could help ease the gas shortage that has crippled some industries and shut off gas to some homes during a prolonged cold wave. But his call for voluntary public restraint in fuel consumption was, in fact, the most important single component of his program for dealing with the emergency.

Mr. Carter personally presented his views in a crowded White House press room yesterday so that his remarks on the energy crisis could be recorded for television and achieve greater impact in newspapers.

'Severity' of Emergency

"The severity of the present emergency will be significantly reduced if Americans respond to my request of Jan. 21 to turn down their thermostats to 65 degrees in the daytime and lower at night," the President said. He added: "Half the shortage [of natural gas] can be made up through such action, thereby decreasing unemployment and reducing the possibility that some American homes might be completely without heat this winter."

James Schlesinger, the President's energy adviser, later said that the administration was as yet unsure of the effect of the original appeal by Mr. Carter last Friday, which took the form of a written statement urging a reduction in home temperatures, but he said that the White House was gathering data.

Like the President, Mr. Schlesinger stressed that the emergency legislation would fall short of alleviating the problem unless there was stringent public conservation of fuel.

Mr. Carter sent telegrams to state governors, urging them to join with him in exhorting citizens to turn down thermostats and to conserve fuel. If the President's appeals are not effective, he will probably intensify them, an informed source said.

In another symbolic demonstration of the style, and perhaps the substance, of the new administration, Mr. Carter looked on yesterday as Attorney General Griffin Bell opened the huge steel doors of the main entrance of the Department of Justice. The doors had been closed and locked at the time of anti-war demonstrations during the presidency of Richard Nixon, and Mr. Carter said: "I don't doubt the need for it at the time."

"A few minutes ago Griffin Bell opened those doors," Mr. Carter added. "They are going to be kept open."

The President was speaking at the swearing-in ceremony of Mr. Bell, the most controversial of his Cabinet appointments. The former federal judge, 56, was confirmed yesterday by the Senate on a vote of 75 to 21. Mr. Carter joked that by getting 78 per cent of the Senate votes, Mr. Bell had considerably surpassed Mr. Carter's victory margin in the presidential election.

Mr. Carter also met yesterday with the two top officials of the AFL-CIO—George Meany, the labor federation president, and Lane Kirkland, its secretary-treasurer.

The White House released no official account of the hourlong breakfast meeting but a source suggested that the labor leaders raised their publicly expressed disapproval of the size and character of Mr. Carter's $30-billion, two-year program to stimulate the economy. The labor leaders have called for a one-year program costing about $30 billion and concentrating more on direct job creation than on tax rebates and tax reductions.

Mr. Kirkland had said yesterday that "the bold words of last fall have given way to hesitant, timid programs" and that "the pledges to put America back to work are being revised, rethought, reconsidered and retailored."

A Ruffled Sen. Byrd Predicts Some Carter-Congress 'Spats'

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT). —Sen. Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, sent a message of discontent to President Carter yesterday, signaling the first suggestion of strained relations between the White House and congressional Democratic leaders.

The West Virginia Democrat complained to newsmen that his advice had never been sought by Mr. Carter, although in several instances it would have been in the President's best interest to do so.

He also warned that, as "a fact of life," and not because of bruised feelings or ineptitude, "we'll see some slowing down when legislation hits the Hill."

Sen. Byrd, speaking gently, was nevertheless optimistic that the President could benefit from "a process of learning" and develop a good working relationship with the Congress.

"The honeymoon will last for eight years but there'll be some pretty serious spats along the way," he told a breakfast meeting of 26 political reporters.

The senator's complaint is one that is commonly heard from legislative leaders who feel that they are excluded from an executive's inner circle.

"The President called me as he called others the day before the announcement of a Cabinet officer, to inform me of the appointment," Sen. Byrd said.

"He has never called me for any advice but not many presidents have done that. Ford called on his appointment for the vice-presidency and Johnson would call occasionally."

Sen. Byrd, who was elected majority leader earlier this month, told newsmen that he would have warned the President that Theodore Sorensen's nomination as CIA director would be contested, had he been asked.

Sen. Byrd also said that his failure to be consulted over which senators should be briefed by James Schlesinger, director of the President's energy program, necessitated a second briefing for senators involved in energy legislation who had not been invited to the initial session.

"He has to learn that there have to be a number of senators brought into a discussion on any subject and he better let the leadership know about these meetings so that we can suggest the senators involved," Sen. Byrd said.

He said that he was generally pleased with the President's first week in office, although he opposed the pardon of draft resisters.

"I'm pleased that he's moving quickly to fulfill his commitments," Sen. Byrd said. "It indicates that this administration is going to be active in its foreign policy, active in keeping allies informed, active in keeping its commitments."

He warned, however, that the pace would slacken once legislation reached Capitol Hill, because legislatures act more slowly than executives—535 people cannot move with the speed of one.

On substantive issues, Sen. Byrd said that the President had indicated that he would have draft legislation on welfare reform by May 1, but indicated that it was unlikely that any measure would be passed until next year.

On health, Sen. Byrd said: "I have the impression that we're going to see some legislation dealing with Medicare and Medicaid, an effort to keep the costs down."

On the economy, the senator predicted that the President would "have some problems with his economic package."

"Any time a tax bill hits the floor, anything can happen," the senator said.

Senate Criticizes France Obliquely In Daoud Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI). —The Senate approved a delicately worded resolution yesterday criticizing the French government for releasing Abou Daoud, a known terrorist who is accused of planning the murder of Olympic athletes at Munich in 1972.

At the urging of several senators, the Foreign Relations Committee staff was directed to inform Vice-President Mondale of the action so he can advise French leaders in Paris this week.

The resolution, adopted 93-0, was much weaker than a version which was withdrawn after vigorous objections from the French government. In fact, the key paragraph in the "sense of the Senate" resolution dealing with Mr. Daoud's release never mentions France.

It states "that it is the sense of the Senate that the release of Abou Daoud, a known terrorist who is accused of planning the murder of Olympic athletes in Munich in 1972, is harmful to the efforts of the community of nations to stamp out international terrorism."

The second section reads, "It is further the sense of the Senate that the United States should consult promptly with France and other friendly nations to seek ways to prevent a recurrence of a situation in which a terrorist leader is released from detention without facing pending criminal charges in a court of law."

Richardson Is Chosen To Be a Roving Envoy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP). —President Carter said this week that he is nominating Elliott Richardson as ambassador at large and as special envoy to the UN's Law-of-the-Sea Conference, which has been meeting intermittently for several years and is to resume in May, in New York.

Mr. Richardson most recently served as secretary of commerce after a period as former President Gerald Ford's ambassador to Britain. Earlier he had held several government posts in Washington, among them that of attorney general for President Richard Nixon.

Carter Follows Vance on Phones

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP). —President Carter yesterday ordered that the same kind of prohibition against the secret monitoring of telephone conversations that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has instituted at the State Department also be imposed at the White House.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Vance's order was not instigated by Mr. Carter and that when the President learned of it "he asked that a similar order be put out in the White House."

In his first official day in office, on Monday, Mr. Vance issued instructions to stop monitoring telephone calls unless all parties on the line know about it, or Mr. Vance or his deputy grant an exception.

17 Europe Nations In Pact on Terror

STRASBOURG, Jan. 27 (Reuters). —Foreign ministers of 17 West European countries today signed a treaty, committing their governments to try suspected terrorists or extradite them to the country where they committed their acts.

France, which caused an international outcry when it released Palestinian guerrilla chief Abou Daoud earlier this month, signed the convention but said it would not ratify it until the nine-nation European Economic Community had worked out its own anti-terrorist agreement.

The ministers of all 19 member countries of the Council of Europe except Ireland and Malta signed the convention. Sources said Ireland had constitutional problems with the convention and Malta gave no reason for failing to sign it.

South Africa: The Divided House

Young Black Power Leads the Battle Against Apartheid

By Jim Hoagland

Fourth in a Series

SOWETO, South Africa (WP). —Black power stalks across Soweto on young, vengeful legs as the sun begins to climb above the gold-veined reef of ore that crests between Johannesburg and this segregated housing compound.

Thando Tiro pauses briefly at a pile of rubble that was an administration center for the white government before high school students smashed the building seven months ago. The diminutive black youth lifts two bricks from the jumbled heap and methodically pounds them to pieces.

"It just makes you feel good, that's all," he explains later. "They have taken so much away from us that to hit anything that is theirs is good. We are not their slaves any more."

Black power, South African style, is still a tentative, angry and young experience. So far it has proved to be no match for the guns and economic pressures that the white power structure uses in an effort to destroy it. In politics here, black is still more dangerous than beautiful.

Passivity Is Gone

But it is no longer passive, as it had been for 16 years. A spontaneous student rebellion about school conditions has sparked a wider psychological revolt within the black majority against the labels and status of inferiority pinned to blacks for more than a century.

An educated new generation, with aid from some of its elders, is redefining "blackness" and its position in this segregated society. Racial pride and consciousness are being forged out of the white ideology that was intended to destroy them, and out of the sudden coming to power of black governments on South Africa's borders.

Student activists interviewed here and in Cape Town admit that they have lost the first round to the white police who have killed, arrested, beaten and forced into exile thousands of young blacks over the last seven months.

But these activists—who seem moderate in their views now but who are becoming increasingly radicalized, anti-white and anti-Western as the conflict sharpens—assert that they will continue the struggle, which, they say, eventually means armed conflict with whites who refuse to grant blacks real equality.

At the beginning of the decade, such talk would have been dismissed as hopeless, irrational bravado. Even today, the odds against a black population that is barred from obtaining arms still seem enormous.

Own Weaknesses

In addition to the white power structure, they confront the weaknesses and divisions in their own community. Each morning, as Thando Tiro pounds bricks, 250,000 black workers crowd into 11-car red trains that shuttle between here and Johannesburg, to go to their jobs in white-owned factories or businesses, to shop at white-owned stores, to scavenge white-owned newspapers that report to blacks about themselves and to be hustled into court and jailed if they do not promptly display a white-issued "passbook" if a white policeman asks them for it.

Until June, South Africa's 18 million blacks appeared to be a divided, demoralized majority prepared, according to cynics, to let the United Nations worry about their freedoms while they worried about getting a new radio.

Their political organizations wiped out in the repression that followed the shootings at Sharpeville in 1960, their communities riddled with police informers and their leaders in jail, in exile or banned from public statements and gatherings, the blacks appeared at the beginning of the decade to be sunk into an acquiescing silence that one liberal called "the peace of a cemetery."

The student impulse—and in the beginning it appears to have been little more than that—to rebel against white power by marching into police bullets was quickly transformed into a campaign against the older generation's meek acceptance of domination by 4.3 million whites.

As the white administration withdrew from Soweto and other black and mixed-race townships around the country to escape black rage, the students took effective control of the towns away from government-sanctioned black teachers, city councilmen and functionaries.

New Contacts

They established networks of information between schools, reaching out into the countryside, and in recent weeks with exile African political groups banned here after Sharpeville.

They are actively struggling with the white government for the allegiance of their elders by preaching a still-developing political philosophy of black consciousness, a racial pride and renunciation of white control.

They have succeeded in shaming and persuading a small but influential segment of the older generation into action.

"Our parents always said our only choice was suicide or their kind of surrender," said Thando Tiro—a pseudonym for a student who is one of the original 100 members of the Soweto student representatives' council and who is in hiding from the police. "But we will find something else."

"I am more educated than my father," Thando said. "He looks to me to explain things for him. He is learning that letting the white man define you as a 'non-white' makes you a servant. We will not paint ourselves to please the white man."



United Press International.

LAST JUNE—Rioting black students running from police gunfire early in the rioting in Soweto last summer. Young students—many only teen-agers—were in the forefront of the protests, which began over compulsory teaching of Afrikaans in the black schools.

The students—a term that includes many 19, 20 and 21-year-olds and older persons in a country where poverty and crowded schools make late graduation from high school common—have shown rare courage and unity in the intermittent but bloody confrontations of the last seven months.

Of the first 1,200 persons arrested, killed or hospitalized in the first week of rioting, 44 per cent were below 16 years of age, and another 50 per cent were between 17 and 23. There are 170,000 schoolchildren in Soweto, which has a total population of 1 million—52 per cent under the age of 25.

Forced Participation

The confrontations have forced blacks to step forward to bury their dead, care for families, seek lawyers for riot cases and make public statements that call for urgent changes to prevent yet more bloodshed—statements that often land these older blacks in jail and reinforce their militant feelings.

The disturbances and harsh police reaction are spurring, in short, a new multiplicity of black institutions and community leaders outside government control. They had begun to emerge at the turn of the decade as a new political generation came of age.

The students and their allies have borrowed some of the terminology and the clenched fist of the American black power movement of the 1960s. But the two experiences differ sharply.

Little of the students' inspiration comes from abroad. Their movement is grimly rooted in the limitations put on their future by the system of segregation known as apartheid.

Apartheid was theoretically designed to water down black nationalism. Political activity was to be channeled into native, or Bantu, reserves, and the blacks who remained in urban areas were to be educated to serve the "white" economy. The few mixed facilities and schools that existed when the National party began to put apartheid into effect in 1948 were abolished.

"These students are the pure product of apartheid," said T.W. Kambule, principal of Soweto's Orlando High School and one of the few black educators the students trust. "They have had no contact with whites, except the policemen who have been shooting at them."

'Inside Apartheid'

Black consciousness in South Africa "grew from inside apartheid," adds the Rev. Manas Buthelezi, a priest who has been close to the young founders of the Black Consciousness movement, virtually all of whom are in jail or banned from speaking to reporters on the threat of jail.

The development of a racial counter-ideology to apartheid among young blacks is a serious and perhaps fatal blow to the fading ideal of liberals on both sides of the color line—the ideal of a multiracial society in which blacks and whites share power and work together to end segregation.

"Kids don't go around saying, 'I'm going to be authentically black now,'" said poet Adam Small, whose work was an early influence on Black Consciousness. "They are reacting to oppression. They say, 'To hell with these whites.' And in this they are articulating frustrations their parents have been too frightened to voice."

The students themselves speak with a profound bitterness that undercuts government assertions that the disturbances do not reflect deeply felt grievances.

"We will not let the whites kill us one by one any more, like our parents did," said G.T., a 17-year-old schoolgirl in a black township outside Cape Town. "Our parents failed, but we will succeed. The whites will have to kill all of us together, and they will die too if they do that."

Wearing a black beret and a leather jacket, G.T. forcefully took charge of a discussion with six other student activists, who asked that their names not be used. She was the only female in the group.

The students spoke articulately, but in an often-halting English. Efforts to force them to learn also the language of the other white group, Afrikaans, provoked the June demonstrations.

"June 16 was not planned, and it had no leader," Thando said of the first day of demonstrations in Soweto. "That is why the police could not break it, like they did the movement in the early sixties, when they just arrested the heads and everything collapsed."

The student council stepped into a vacuum as the demonstrations continued. They issued orders to shut down the schools, closed speakeasies and bars and chased informers out of town. They mounted two successful, brief work boycotts that shook the white economy, before they failed to enforce an appeal for a longer stoppage that would have brought their parents to the edge of economic ruin just before the Christmas holidays.

Moreover, they have launched the young blacks who have remained in Soweto despite the massive arrest campaign of the police in October and November on a mission of activating their parents and other older blacks, especially immigrant workers who attacked students and others in August during the work stoppage.

"Apartheid is meant to keep the whites masters and us servants, especially psychologically," Thando said, "by keeping us convinced we are inferior. But we know how to conscientize each other and our parents now. Black power here is not saying: 'Let us come together and insist on separation' as it was in America. Here, this is our land and we will get it back. We are 80 per cent of the population, not 10 per cent."

Nine Sent to Prison

The government quickly jailed or restricted most of the Black Consciousness movement's leaders. Nine of them were given prison terms ranging from 5 to 10 years in December after a 15-month trial that "is the most important political trial ever held in South Africa," according to defense lawyer Shun Chetty.

"It did not deal with sabotage or guns. It dealt only with the struggle for the imagination and minds of the black man that is being waged in this country."

Workers and the business elite emerging under apartheid's homelands program were not caught up by the intellectuals' concept of Black Consciousness. But in a strange twist of history, the high-school students' spontaneous protest has now spread Black Consciousness widely in the black community.

"Their parents couldn't say to the white, 'We don't want your job.' They would starve. But the students can say 'We don't want your Bantu education,'" said a liberal white educator. "And the police did not have 14 or 15-year-old informers on the payroll, so they didn't know what was going on. They counted on the teachers but the students quickly neutralized them and chased them away from meetings."

The students began with several advantages in their spontaneous rebellion. The police have now whittled away many of these, leaving the students confronting the same kind of problems their parents have long known, and looking for a new strategy.

Arrest Campaign

The arrest campaign netted at least 4,250 persons, the majority of them believed to be under 18. The majority of the members of the Soweto student representative council have either fled the country or been jailed.

At least 400 students escaped to Botswana and Swaziland, bordering black-ruled countries. There, many of them have been contacted by this country's banned African National Congress, which receives support from the Soviet Union, and the Pan-African Congress, another black political group, about undergoing guerrilla training.

Frequently citing the rise to power of guerrilla movements in Angola and Mozambique and the Rhodesian white-settler regime's willingness to negotiate with blacks after a guerrilla war was launched there, the student leaders who remain behind have come to the conclusion that armed struggle is the only way for them to break apartheid.

But the form of nationalist feeling here—Black Consciousness, a reaction to a white-controlled system, rather than tribal or national identification—clearly sets South Africa apart from the rest of the continent. Many of the angry young black students recognize that they confront here a deeply entrenched radical white community that feels that it has no European motherland to flee to, rather than a small, conservative colonial elite.

'Have to Pay'

"We are not saying we want to drive the whites to the sea," a Soweto student said. "We want them to fight injustice with us. But white people will have to pay for what they have done to the children," she said, her voice rising in anger. "The people who killed the children will have to pay."

Their movement has already produced some changes. The government has been forced to alter its education plan. At another level, whites are increasingly dropping the word "Bantu" the hated government term for Africans, from their vocabulary and are speaking of the majority as "blacks." The myth that economic advances and "homelands" would substitute totally for political freedoms has been again punctured by their movement.

But the outcome of their struggle is highly uncertain, as the police continue to suppress every discussion of black aspirations here.

Within 48 hours of one of the group discussions mentioned earlier, its organizer was in jail and the students had disappeared, either in flight or under arrest themselves.

Churches Willing On School Talks In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 27 (AP).—Leaders of the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist Churches said yesterday they were ready to accept the government's offer to talk over desegregation of private parochial schools.

Piet Koornhof, minister of national education, said in Cape Town that, apart from legal aspects, private schools were established and maintained with the cooperation of parents whose wishes should be taken into account. He also said that disregard of the law could have implications regarding the nonrecognition of schools.

Last week the Catholic Church enrolled a number of blacks in several of its 171 schools in defiance of laws that prohibit blacks from attending white schools.

After those schools opened to all races, two provincial government officials said the schools would be deregistered and parents who continued to send their children to unregistered schools would be prosecuted.

The officials have since backed down, saying the problem has now reached Cabinet level, where decisions on multiracial parochial schools will be made.

U.S. Indian Ocean Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP). —The U.S. Navy has sent an all-nuclear-powered aircraft carrier task force into the Indian Ocean for the first time in nearly 12 years.

S. African Police Enter Church To Arrest 17 Black Suspects

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (UPI). —Police yesterday broke down a church door to arrest 17 blacks suspected of arson attacks on schools in African townships around the city, Brig. Gen. Bischoff said today.

Gen. Bischoff, divisional police commissioner for the western Cape Province, said that the 17 were all allegedly members of the Comrades Movement, a black political group operating in the African suburbs outside Cape Town.

Police tracked down the group to the United Congregational Church in Langa Township around midnight yesterday, the general said. The church door was locked and those inside refused to open, so police broke down the door, he said.

Among the 17 youths and adults was the alleged leader of the Comrades who had the key to the door, Gen. Bischoff said. He was not identified. Police also discovered a number of long knives, machetes and axes inside the church.

The Movement is suspected of having tried to set fire to six black schools in Cape Town's African suburbs earlier this month. Police sources said that the group was probably responsible for much of the recent unrest in the areas.

S. Africa Regrets Snub of U.S. Aide

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (AP).— A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today that an incident in which a black U.S. diplomat in Johannesburg was refused permission to eat in a white restaurant should never have happened.

"An American diplomat—any diplomat—may go anywhere he likes in South Africa," the spokesman said.

U.S. Embassy officials here took up the matter with the government after the incident yesterday when Joe Seegers, who works at the U.S. Consulate in Johannesburg, was refused entry to a restaurant. Most South African blacks are banned from entering private restaurants catering to whites without a special permit.

Workers in Hamburg Protest Job Losses

HAMBURG, Jan. 27 (Reuters). —About 6,000 engineering workers staged a torchlight march here last night to protest the loss of local jobs in their industry.

In Frankfurt and other parts of West Germany, more than 17,000 workers in 24 factories staged short taken strikes to enforce wage demands made by the metalworkers' union, which is asking for 9 per cent more pay for its members. The employers have offered 5.25 per cent.

Kreisky Cabinet Survives Vote on Syria Arms Deal

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (Reuters) Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Socialist government last night survived a parliamentary no-confidence vote over the controversial shipment to Syria of sniper rifles.

The opposition People's party had charged that the arms deal was neutral Austria's biggest political scandal since World War II.

Austrian law forbids arms sales to war zones and illegal delivery can be penalized with up to 5 years in jail. The shipment to Syria, arranged by a private dealer, included 400,000 rounds of ammunition from army stocks.

The government was helped to the vote by the abstention of legislators of the other opposition group, the rightist Freedom party.

The Freedom party submitted its own motion demanding that the entire government resign and was defeated 92 to 89.

East Germany Jails 2 On Human Smuggling

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (Reuters) Two West Berliners have been imprisoned in East Germany for attempting to smuggle people out of the country, the ADN news agency reported yesterday.

The two men, Georg Foerster and Lothar Birsch, were sentenced to 4 and 3 1/2 years, respectively, for "anti-state human trafficking."

PARIS FASHIONS

Givenchy Loses His Reticence

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Givenchy always wins adjectives like elegant and meticulous, but this time he also rates some new ones like young, kicky, romantic and madly colorful. His opening on the last morning of the spring and summer made-to-order collections was the only one that got the audience to its feet applauding and calling for the designer, who is too reticent to even poke his head out of his next-door workroom.

There was nothing reticent, though, about the new Givenchy fashions as they pranced down the runway swinging their bright ruffled skirts. As you may have gathered by now, Paris is almost completely ruffled, but there are still ruffles and ruffles. Whether they're softening a Victorian portrait neckline or adding abandon to a big gypsy skirt they are never just decoration but a part of the story.

Actually, Givenchy's greatest contribution is carrying on the switch from limp to stiffer fabrics that Yves Saint Laurent started last year. He does it in his own way by mixing the hard with the soft, like his series of linen or silk shantung jackets and coats over soft crêpe de chine prints. Even his evening chiffons, when he uses them, are cut slim and backed. They swing and swirl but no longer float.

Part of the young look comes from the bare, form-fitting tops of the dresses. There are halters under even some of the daytime coats and jackets and, for evening, the off-shoulder neckline is almost universal. One of the prettiest versions keeps a just off-shoulder neckline in place with ribbons across the shoulder blades.

Though most Paris designers seem to feel that only silk is worthy of the couture, Givenchy uses both linen and cotton freely. One of his happiest suits combines a black linen jacket and vest with vivid plaid silk skirt, most of the other linen cover-ups are white, but always with their seams outlined in a color picked up from the print beneath. Enough ribbons have been used here this week to make millionaires out of their manufacturers. White cotton printed in red and blue flowers makes one of the most amusing ball gowns.

Besides silks like faille, satin and taffeta, Givenchy uses gazar and organdy for his evening gowns. He makes a big thing of the short evening dress, most often in black gazar with off-shoulder neckline, fitted but not corseted top and a big skirt with ruffles midway and at the hem.

Combinations

For his ballgowns, Givenchy is reckless with colors. Some of his big skirts combine two, like purple with a pale blue ruffle showing at the hem. Vivid green and white print silks are wrapped in orange around the middle. One of the favorite colors through the collection, besides scarlet, is a clear, undiluted Persian blue.

One of the most interesting of the evening gowns is a tribute to Givenchy's late friend Balenciaga, who was famous for his use of stiffer fabrics and especially silk gazar. The dress has a big, copper-colored gazar skirt, a black top. For its wrap, Givenchy has cut and draped a cream-colored, silk-embroidered Spanish shawl with deep fringe.

Givenchy also turns an orange Spanish shawl into a very dance-conscious dress that is all fringe from the hips down. For a few cover-up dresses he uses his gayest fabrics, keeps the wrapped waist and adds the big, peasant sleeves.

Venet

Philippe Venet is another designer who has followed the switch to hard fabrics in a soft way. One of the few designers who isn't totally snubbing the coat, he makes it in striped and plain silks to go over silk dresses. He also makes one of the prettiest, most featherweight silk raincoats in town.

Grès, Mori

Mme. Grès, whose opening on the last day of the couture shows is usually a solo performance, had to share honors with many other distractions this time.

Among them was the launching of Japanese designer Hanae Mori's first Paris made-to-order collection. Already the head of a $75-million business that includes 48 boutiques in Japan and two in New York, she expects to open others in Paris if the first is successful.

Quite different from the vivid, hand-painted chiffons that first made Hanae Mori famous, the Paris clothes are made of delicate, sophisticated prints in city colors. Only one suggested a Japanese kimono—a look that she has already seen picked up in Paris collections.

Mme. Grès is very much Madame Grès in the new collection. She has some exquisite evening clothes. One of the treasures is the gown in two shades of gray taffeta. It is totally Victorian in front with a prim ruffle at the neck, but bare to the waist behind. Just a few of the other stand-outs are the ruby-red crepe and the black taffeta with a puffy top over a skimpy skirt.



Birgitte Maus-Siba Press.

Givenchy's short look for evening.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The music of the American composer Elliott Carter is featured in several concerts in Paris over the weekend in the presence of the composer. Jan. 28 at the American Cultural Center (3 Rue du Dragon), the Composers String Quartet gives a program including his Quartet No. 3, the European premiere of Ezra Laderman's String Quartet No. 5 and a quartet by Ruth Crawford Seeger. Jan. 29 at Reid Hall (4 Rue de Chevreuse), the Composers Quartet, soloists of the Ensemble InterContemporain, and percussionist Sylvio Gualda are among the performers of an all-Carter "atelier" program including the Quartet No. 2, the Duo for piano and violin, and Pieces for timpani. Jan. 30 at the Théâtre de la Ville, the Ensemble InterContemporain, the Composers Quartet and soloists give another all-Carter program, with the Sonata for cello and piano, Quartet No. 3, the French premiere of "A Mirror on Which to Dwell," and the Double Concerto with Michel Beroff and François-Joel Thiollier as keyboard soloists. The concerts are at 8:30 p.m.

* * *

The Beaux Arts Trio of New York—Isidore Cohen, violin; Bernard Greenhouse, cello; Menahem Pressler, piano—give a series of one-hour concerts Feb. 1 through 5 at 6:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris, with a program composed of Haydn's Trio in A, Beethoven's Adagio, Variations and Rondo in G (Opus 121a), and Ravel's Trio in A minor.

* * *

A day devoted to programs built around the composer Henri Dutilleux will take place Jan. 29 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris, culminating in a concert at 8:30 p.m. including Dutilleux's "Tout un Monde Lointain," with Frédéric Lodéon as cello soloist, and works by Jehan Alain, Jean-Pierre Guezec, Berg and Koechlin. A public rehearsal of this program will be given at 10 a.m., and at 2:30 p.m. there will be a discussion-concert with works by Debussy, Messiaen, Edison Denisov, Maurice Ohana and Dutilleux. The Radio's Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique, under Lucas Vis, will play at the evening concert.

* * *

"Falstafe," a new play by Valère Novarina loosely based on Shakespeare's character Falstaff, will tour France during February and March in a production by the Nouveau Théâtre National of Marseilles, staged by Marcel Maréchal. From Feb. 11 to 20 it will be at the Odéon in Paris, continuing to Tours, Villeurbanne, Saint Denis and Marseilles before winding up at the Théâtre de Carouge in Geneva from March 29 to April 10.

* * *

Current and forthcoming exhibitions at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam include theater photographs by Maria Austria (through Feb. 20), paintings by Jet Diederen (through Feb. 27), paintings and graphics by Alphons Freijmuth (through March 6), a retrospective show by Nam June Paik (Feb. 12 to March 27) and a show of paintings and lithographs by Hubert van Hille (Feb. 19 to April 3).

* * *

Verdi's "Joan of Arc," the major production of the season by the Oxford University Opera Club, will be given from Feb. 15 to 19 at the Oxford Playhouse in a new English translation by Rodney Blumer and in a production staged by Michael Rennison and designed by Mark Morris. Denis Arnold will conduct, and the cast will be headed by Helen Walker in the title role and Mark Hamilton, of the Welsh National Opera, as Carlo VII.

PARIS THEATER

A 'Splendid' Trio of Actresses

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 27 (IHT).—"Les Dames du Jeudi" by Loleh Bellon has become a success of the season; bids for its adaptation rights are already coming from abroad.

A play of restricted dimensions and pastel shades, it has been proficiently staged by Yves Bureau and is being splendidly performed by an imposing trio of veteran actresses—Suzanne Flon, Françoise Lugagne and Dominique Blanchar—at the tiny, rooftop Studio des Champs-Elysées.

It has proven so popular since its opening three weeks ago that the little theater is hard pressed to fill ticket requests; it may soon transfer to a larger house. But theatrically its current quarters are to its advantage, the intimacy of the presentation lending the spectator the illusion that he is an uninvited, invisible guest at the tea table at which the central figures exchange confidences and blurt out secrets.

Three widows in late middle-age have been acquainted since girlhood. They find their chief consolation for their bereavements in Thursday teas. At these, the threesome can discuss their affairs, relate their weekly news and reminisce over the days that are gone. They differ widely in character, circumstances and attitudes and, knowing one another so well, the embers of ancient resentments flare up occasionally. They are bound less by genuine friendship than by a sharing of memories.

The first is a woman of high sensibility and intelligence, the moral superior of her companions, who pines eternally for a lost love.



Loleh Bellon
. . . *hit dramatist.*

The second is a dehydrated, frustrated creature, well-off and somewhat antipathetic, but nonetheless touching in her need of the other two. The third is a bohemian nonconformist of Slav origin, generous, improvident and still coquettish, a flapper in the expanding body of a mature adult. Her ne'er-do-well son, a loafer of 40, is forever badgering her for money and she, in turn, makes tiresome demands to "help her out" on her guests. Together these three dream again through their past experiences, utterly remote from present realities.

Miss Bellon has not set herself a simple task. Tales of the autumnal zone of existence that assiduously avoid false sentimentality very rarely find a following. Paul Geraldy's "Les Noces d'Argent," a study of a widow who, after her children's marriages, feels the first chill of solitude, is a case in point. Suavely composed and of profound psychological insight, it received a Comédie-Française production and the eminent actress Grace George adapted it as "The Nest," expecting strong response from New York playgoers. It was, however, too true for comfort. Dorothy Parker's "Ladies of the Corridor" (in Mrs. Parker's estimate the best of all her work), a comedy set in a hotel for unwanted parents, met a similar fate, proving a too caustic and too uncompromising portrait. On the other hand, Florence Barclay's "The Broken Halo," in which a penniless, agnostic youth marries a bewitching, pious creature on the wrong side of 60 and is converted into a worthy Babbit, became an international best-seller.

Miss Bellon does not write as deftly or as accurately or as well as Geraldy or Mrs. Parker, but she has shrewdly applied a whimsical humor to her bitter theme and varied its incidents sufficiently to dispel oppressive gloom, framing some of the action as fantasy, as when the Thursday ladies see snatches from their pasts before them. What is really remarkable is the unity of acting, production and text at the Studio des Champs-Elysées, the harmonious ensemble resulting in an amusing and moving evening.

* * *

The Comédie-Française has announced the admission of Samuel Beckett to the House of Molière for next season when "Waiting for Godot" will be given a new production. This is an extraordinarily high honor for a foreign author.

* * *

In reviewing the French premiere of Carl Sternheim's "Schippel" (IHT, Dec. 1, 1976), mention was made of the reported execution of his daughter, Mopsa Sternheim, by the Nazis. Prof. Gert Schiff of New York University writes to explain that it was Karl-Heinz Sternheim, son from the dramatist's first marriage, who was executed. Mopsa Sternheim worked in the *Résistance*, was arrested and tortured by the Gestapo and finally taken to Ravensbruck, from which she was liberated by the Swedish Red Cross in 1945. After the war, she worked as a scriptwriter, interior decorator and stage designer, dying in 1954. Prof. Schiff is preparing her diaries and the manuscript of her novel for publication.

SHARPS AND FLATS

THE HAGUE—An all-star jazz night at the Congresgebouw on Jan. 29 at midnight will feature, among others, Clark Terry, Johnny Griffin, Gary Burton, Howard Johnson, Benny Bailey, Frank Rosolino and Herb Geller.

* * *

GENEVA—Bud Freeman and Jimmy Woode are featured at the Popcorn Club Jan. 28 and 29.

* * *

ZURICH—Next month Alice Darr will be at the Nova Park Hotel and Cab Kaye at the Hotel Splendid.

* * *

TURKU, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Finnish tour, will be at the Hotel Aulanka from Jan. 31-Feb. 5.

* * *

BRUSSELS—The Gene (Mighty Flea) Connors quartet will be at Pol's on Jan. 29. Frank Zappa will be at the Forest National Jan. 28 and then in Paris at the Pavilion de Paris on Feb. 2 at 8 p.m.

* * *

PARIS—Procol Harum will be at the Pavillon de Paris Jan. 28 at 8 p.m. Al Jarreau and Manhattan Transfer move into the Salle Pleyel the following night at 9 p.m. (and then play Amsterdam Jan. 31 at the RAI Congrescentrum; Bremen, Feb. 1 at the Glocke; Frankfurt, Feb. 2 at the Kongresshalle and Mannheim, Feb. 3 at the Musensaal Rosengarten). Michael Portal will be at the Campagne Première Jan. 28-30; Status Quo, at the Pavillon de Paris Jan. 31; the group Confluence at the Théâtre Fontaine Jan. 31-Feb. 5; the Jimmy Gourley trio at the Club St. Germain Jan. 31-Feb. 3; the Celestial Communication Orchestra, featuring Bobby Few, Frank Wright and Mohammad Ali, and directed by Alain Silva, will be at the Palace Théâtre from Feb. 2-5 at 8 p.m. and Chicago at the Hippodrome de Paris from Feb. 3-5.

* * *

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its tour of France, will be in Bordeaux Jan. 31 at the Théâtre de l'Alhambra; the next night in Limoges at the Eglise St. Pierre; in Poitiers Feb. 2 at the Théâtre Municipal and in Nantes Feb. 3 at the Eglise St. Nicholas. All concerts start at 8:30 p.m.

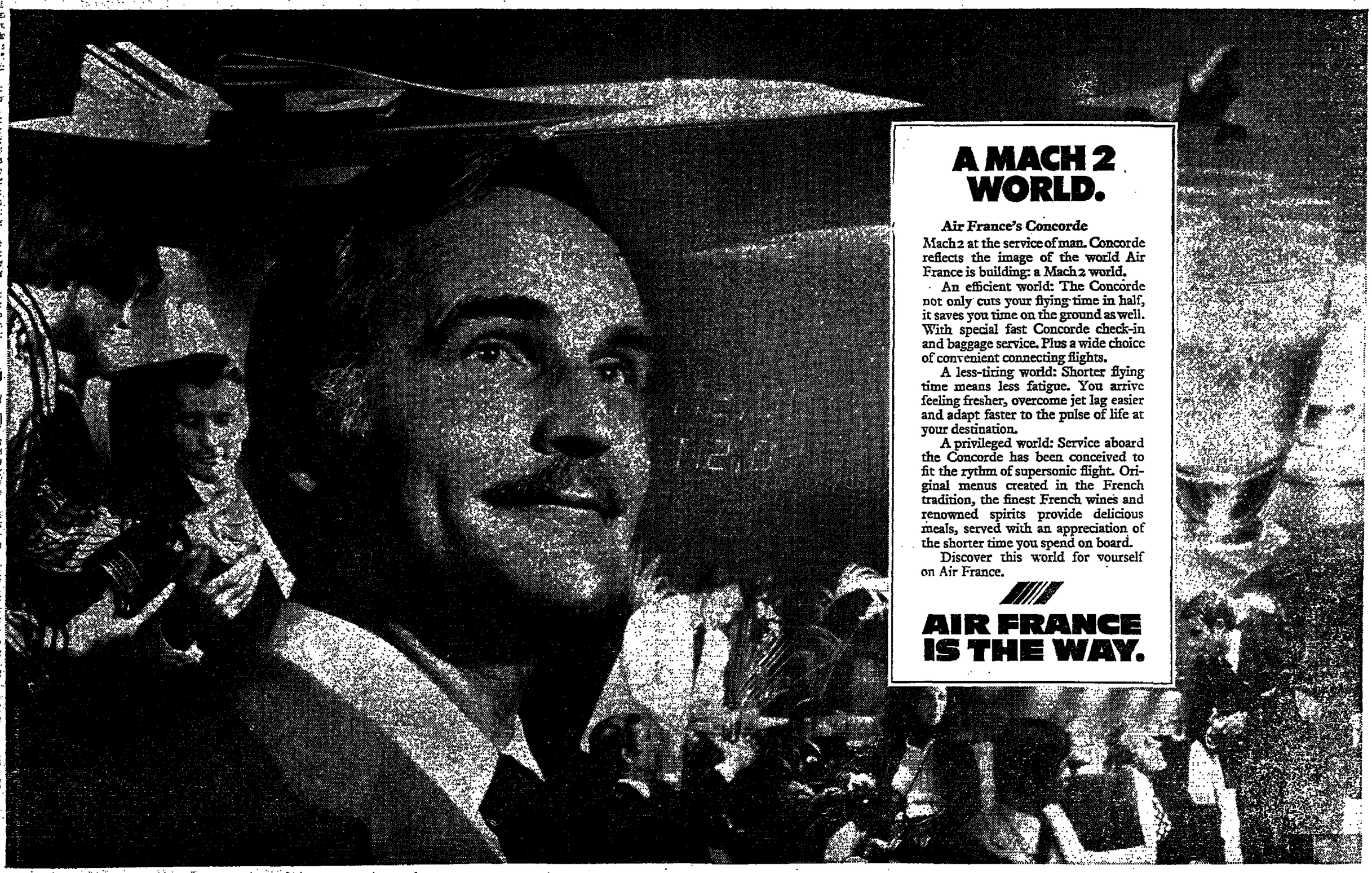
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LONDON—The Bachelors open at the Talk of the Town Jan. 31 for a three-week engagement.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "I Wish" by Stevie Wonder, and in Britain, "Don't Cry For Me Argentina" by Julie Covington. The latter is the theme from the new British folk opera "Evita," based on the life and death of Eva Peron.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.



Air France's Concorde

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Human Rights: Carter's Promise

Throughout his long campaign for the presidency, Jimmy Carter said that he would give the enhancement of human rights in other nations a central place in his foreign policy. Thus it was no surprise that he emphasized human rights in his Inaugural Address and also in his subsequent message to "citizens of the world."

* * *

To demonstrate that this was more than just inaugural rhetoric, however, and actually to achieve some improvement in the behavior of governments toward their own peoples, will be formidably difficult. For ruling regimes seldom violate human rights casually. They do so because they fear the loss of power or to advance strongly preferred economic and social strategies, both left and right. Such motivations are common to governments, and social systems, as dissimilar as those of the Soviet Union and South Korea, or Vietnam and Argentina. They are tenaciously held.

Policy-makers in Washington who care about human rights abroad should seek to strengthen the hands of those in other governments who wish to move away from repression and toward a more equitable distribution of benefits—if, indeed, such persons can be found. Sometimes this can be done with carrots, with promises of more aid, or credits or trading concessions (such as most-favored-nation tariffs to governments that relax emigration restrictions), or with favorable votes in multilateral institutions. Sometimes it can be done with sticks—the denial of concessions already extended, negative votes in international bodies, or public statements of disapproval that may not only embarrass but also indirectly discourage U.S. investment, trade and tourism.

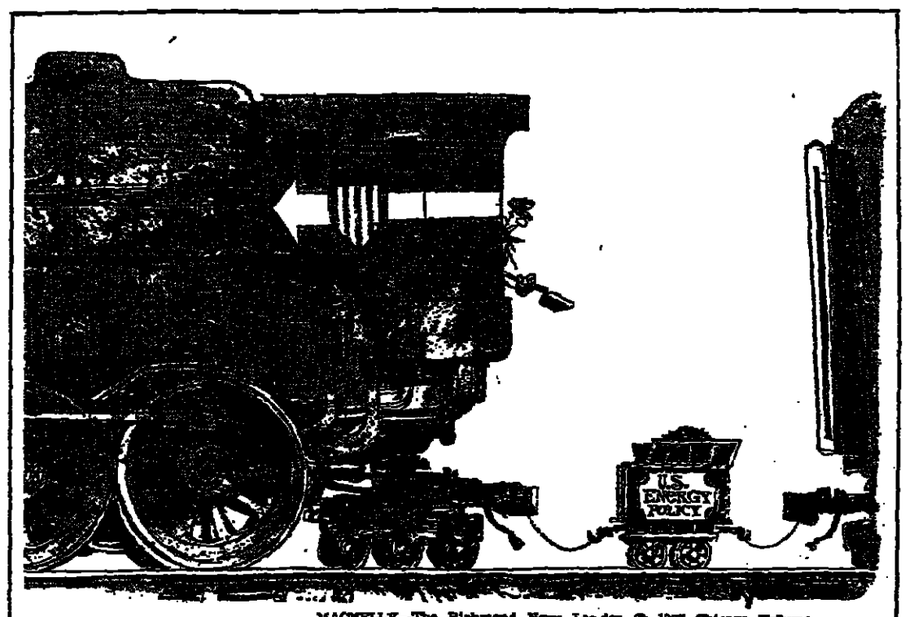
Yet sometimes it can scarcely be done at all. That may be because contact is so slight as to allow Washington no meaningful leverage, as is currently the case with Vietnam or Cambodia; or because private contacts are so pervasive as to drown out points of governmental connection, as is probably the case today between the United States and Argentina or Brazil. In the latter cases, expressions of disapproval or the cessation of scarcely needed military assistance are lost among the collaborations of private corporations wanting to carry on business as usual. And pressures for business as usual often come as well from the working levels of the armed forces and intelligence establishments of both sides.

A commitment to foster human rights abroad must therefore extend beyond the President and policy-level officials in Washington to the entire U.S. government and also to private sectors of our society. The attitudes that individual U.S. military, police and intelligence advisers display, in missions abroad and at training schools in this country, often have a far-reaching effect upon their foreign colleagues and students. The same holds true for U.S. business and the ways in which its representatives routinely conduct themselves with foreign officials and private persons. If they wink at Washington's concern about human rights, their opposite numbers will do so also.

* * *

President Carter must now move, through concrete U.S. policies and programs, to make actual his expressed concern for human rights. To gain private support, he must also go on to explain why it is that "because we are free we can never be indifferent to the fate and freedom elsewhere." The answer is not obvious, and it is not easily stated. It is bound up in the fact of shared humanity, in "the basic rights of every human being to be free of poverty and hunger and disease and political repression," as the President put it last Thursday. But it also lies in the assumption that the political and moral well-being of our own nation is profoundly affected by what happens to people in other countries. We share that assumption. It is not easy to locate the fixed point in the erosion of human rights abroad at which Americans are directly undermined or threatened. But such a point exists and even before it is reached, indifference is likely to bring about a similar erosion of the standards we uphold at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



MACNELLY—The Richmond News Leader © 1977 Chicago Tribune.

Gilmore: 'Let's Do It'

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—In the early morning of Nov. 13, 1845, Charles Dickens came upon a crowd outside Horsemonger Lane Jail in London. People were waiting to see a Mr. and Mrs. Manning hanged for the murder of their lodger. Dickens watched through the hours until sunrise, as the crowd screamed and laughed and sang "Oh Mrs. Manning" to the tune of "Oh Susannah." Later that day he wrote a letter to the Times of London.

"A sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution could be imagined by no man . . .," he wrote. "I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution."

Three days later, after some other comment, Dickens wrote a second letter to the editor. He said executions attracted as spectators "the lowest, the most depraved, the most abandoned of mankind." And he said steps should be taken to limit titillation of the public by stories about a condemned person.

'Curious Visitors'

"I would allow no curious visitors to hold any communication with him," Dickens said. "I would place every obstacle in the way of his sayings and doings being served up in print on Sunday mornings for the perusal of families."

Not even Dickens, with his sense of the grotesque, could have imagined the spectacle enacted last week in the United States. The last sayings and doings of a murderer were detailed by the press. His picture graced the weekly journals. And the grossest details of his execution were reproduced on television, to be savored by millions of families in their homes.

Most people I know who have been physically present when the state killed a human being—prison wardens, priests, newspaper reporters—have thereafter been opposed to capital punishment. Twenty years ago, on assignment as a reporter, I watched an electrocution in the District of Columbia jail. When it was over, the room smelled of roasted flesh.

But to experience such scenes vicariously removes, for many, the nausea factor. Television drama has made blood and violence as acceptable as cherry pie. It was only a small additional step to restage an actual execution. And so we had the scene of Gary Gilmore's death on the evening news programs, and sketches of his last moment in serious newspapers.

Some press agencies wanted to hire helicopters to circle over the prison yard, but the Federal Aviation Agency vetoed that idea. Reporters were forced to rely on hourly bulletins from the prison authorities, which some complained were dull.

The great innovation in the Gilmore case was an execution literary agent. A movie producer named Lawrence Schiller signed the condemned man and his relatives to an exclusive contract for a film to be shown on television. Schiller was allowed to interview Gilmore for many hours in prison, and then to attend the execution.

The agent gave the press the juicy details of the end. When the execution order was read out by an official, Schiller said, "Gary looked at him, holding his own, not quivering." It was Schiller who said he "believed" Gilmore's last words were "Let's do it"—a phrase that the press flashed across the land.

Later, the press learned that Gilmore in his last days had had an intense correspondence with an 11-year-old girl named Amber Hunt. Miss Hunt was interviewed, and a week later her voice was still heard on the radio.

The slaughter of gladiators and Christians in the Circus Maximus is generally regarded as a symptom of the decadence of Rome. What does it say about a country when punishment for crime becomes a circus, to be re-enacted in every home? Can a society savor such spectacles without being coarsened?

Murderers do not usually deserve sympathy. But the objection to having the state kill them in turn is not sentimental. Using the apparatus of official power to extinguish a life has corrupting consequences—the more so when capital punishment is, as it has become in this country, a spectacular occasion: an event cruel and unusual.

In the absence of convincing evidence that executions deter murderers, there must be a suspicion that the practice goes on to satisfy an atavistic public desire for dramatized vengeance. Revival of the death penalty in the United States may in fact encourage murder by persons such as Gary Gilmore—a man with suicidal impulses, who could have seen a way to assure his own spectacular death.

Dickens saw that point. In 1845, in a letter to a friend, he argued among other grounds for opposing capital punishment: "I believe it to have a horrible fascination for many of those persons who render themselves liable to it, impelling them onward to the acquisition of a frightful notoriety."

Assessing Objectives Of Visit by Mondale

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON. — Vice-President Mondale's current visit to Europe and Japan provides another example of the Carter administration's being better than it sounds. For the point of the trip is not (as White House news secretary Jody Powell said) that it is "substantive not symbolic"; still less (as Zbigniew Brzezinski of the national security staff said in a misplaced shot at his predecessors) that the Vice-President is selling no "grand designs."

The salient feature about the Mondale trip is that for the first time in years a U.S. administration is unified on an approach to the major allies. For once the White House, the State Department, the Treasury and the Pentagon have a roughly agreed position on what they are prepared to give and what they expect in return.

Vast internal differences marked the approach to the allies during the Ford administration. The White House, the Treasury and other economic agencies were primarily concerned about inflation, and wanted allied countries to put a hold on economic expansion. The State Department, particularly Henry Kissinger, and to a lesser extent the Defense Department, wanted allied political leaders to help in mounting larger defense efforts and coordinating stands with respect to the oil-exporting and other developing countries. That tended toward more expansive economic policies.

Summit Views

These differences found striking expression in varying attitudes toward the economic summit meetings which brought together the major allies in the past two years. Mr. Kissinger favored the first summit, held at Rambouillet, because he rightly thought the French and West Germans would take the lead in pushing for more expansive economic policies. He opposed the second meeting in Puerto Rico because he feared, rightly again, that other U.S. officials would seize the occasion to press for restrictive economic policies.

Now that kind of low-level guerrilla warfare is over. The principal figures of the Carter administration all want to quicken economic growth, and they have put their money where their mouth is in the stimulus package blocked out in January and due for presentation to the Congress this week.

They also want the other allied countries—notably West Germany and Japan—to step up their economic expansion. Faster growth among the economic giants would provide a market for exports which would be particularly helpful to the basket-case economies in Britain, France and Italy.

Mr. Mondale bears with him two carrots to make it easier for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and Japan's new Premier, Takeo Fukuda, to expand their economies more rapidly. For one thing, he is expressing concern over West German and Japanese security. Moreover, he is offering to hold another economic summit meeting—preferably in London after the annual NATO get-together next May—at which the West German and Japanese leaders could be seen to be acting not on their own, but in harmony with their most important military partner, the United States.

But if Mr. Mondale has some "give" in his briefcase, he would also like to nail down some objectives. A halt to nuclear proliferation is one, given special force by President Carter's statement in the inaugural and in his first press conference that he looked forward to a world free of nuclear arms. Presumably Mr. Mondale will push the West Germans and the French very hard to end their commitments to export nuclear plants which could easily become the base for weapons development.

Modernizing NATO's defenses, along the lines suggested in the fine report by Sens. Sam Nunn and Dewey Bartlett, is a second objective. Without going into details, the Vice-President apparently would like the other NATO allies to lend a hand to the West Germans and Americans in improving the common defense against a much more ready Soviet force.

Reforms

Finally and most delicately, there are various political reforms. The Vice-President at least wants to explore the ground for internal changes that would make Britain less vulnerable to class division, France less vulnerable to maldistribution of income, and Italy less vulnerable to the clash between Catholics and Communists. Presumably he would like to see if these countries can adopt policies which diminish their vulnerability.

Thus the Mondale visit is far, far more serious than the public relations accounts blared forth from the White House suggest. The Vice-President is opening new ground. He is beginning a long-range policy whereby the United States makes its economic strength available to foster political reforms in allied countries. He is initiating, in other words, a politics of the alliance.

Southern Africa Begs to Know

Even while we debate the range of our concern—and stake in—human rights abroad, events crowd in upon us, most poignantly this week from southern Africa. The United States has now been cast as the last hope of moderate forces throughout that region as they seek to avoid a vicious racial conflict. The struggle touches our humanity and our domestic harmony, interests that far transcend the objectives of also containing Soviet influence.

The world has failed, through years of moral pressure and some economic sanctions, to persuade the government of Rhodesia, representing 275,000 whites, to yield political power to its 6 million blacks. It has failed to persuade the white government of South Africa to yield clean political and economic control over South-West Africa—the large region it governed as "trustee"—to 900,000 indigenous blacks who wish to become independent Namibia. And it has largely failed to persuade the government elected by 4 million white Africans to begin to share power with 16 million blacks so that both races might inherit the unique rights and riches that are historically theirs.

We have been adjusting our official posture toward these conflicts in recent months, but all sides wonder now whether the Carter administration has the courage of the evolving U.S. conviction.

* * *

As the Portuguese grip in southern Africa suddenly collapsed in 1974-75, the tides of black power and nationalism spilled inevitably southward. Henry Kissinger's abortive attempt to resist Soviet—and Cuban—interference in Angola and to shape its black government was the first recognition of danger ahead. When that failed in a Vietnam-weary Congress, Mr. Kissinger last turned the U.S. position in a few short weeks to a path from which there is no longer any escape.

He committed U.S. diplomacy in favor of black rule in Rhodesia, in favor of independence for Namibia and firmly against the hateful and suicidal policies of "apartheid" and "homelands" by which South Africa has tried to keep blacks segregated, disfranchised and impoverished for all time. With great skill—and perhaps too many vague promises—he brought black and white Rhodesians into negotiations so as to avoid war and gain time. It was a devilishly difficult game because it required pressuring South Africa, on the one hand while also enlisting South African pressure on the white Rhodesians. It depended on everyone's desire to find a transition to black rule and willingness to let the British manage the transition.

* * *

That exercise now seems to have faltered and white and black throughout the region are looking to Washington for a way out. The black nationalists of Rhodesia and neighboring nations have stoked up a guerrilla war that the white government of Ian Smith may be containing militarily but is clearly losing economically. The blacks are also keeping alive the threat of greater Soviet involvement. The embattled white regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa, meanwhile, cannot wholly believe that in the end the United States would undermine their outposts of "Western" and "anti-Communist" civilization.

If the counsel of peaceful change is still to be heeded, the United States must now match deeds to hopes and buttress the British intervention in Rhodesia. Discouraging Mr. Smith from a deal with relatively tame black leaders was a proper start. Rejoining the UN embargo by halting purchases of Rhodesian chrome would be a further step, well worth the fight it would take in Congress. Pressing further on sensitive economic nerves in South Africa, badly wanting Western investment now, should bring the double benefit of additional threat against Rhodesia and incentive for more rapid domestic change.

Andrew Young, President Carter's friend and new U.S. envoy to the UN, will tour the area next week. He knows the pressure points and his moderate, black voice will carry enormous weight. But U.S. action must be orchestrated in his support if even more painful choices are to be averted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Airlines: When Not to Change

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON. — Normally, I am ascetic, shunning pleasure. But recently I succumbed to the ambiance of hedonism aboard a typical American Airlines flight: I asked for a second packet of peanuts. Sorry, said the stewardess, this flight has only one packet per person, even in the Babylonian luxury of first class.

I have always prided myself on the scrupulous delicacy of my relations with the opposite sex, so I did not remonstrate with the lady who dashed my dreams of additional peanuts. But this searing experience stirred a demon within me and I became a social scientist.

With scholarly precision, I made the same request on two subsequent American Airlines flights. And I got the same answer. So to conserve half an ounce of peanuts, American Airlines has lost me to United Airlines. United features macadamia nuts.

A Reason

The macadamia nut is one of God's more successful efforts. It has a cachet that the pedestrian peanut cannot match. And it is about as substantial a reason as any for preferring one airline to another.

The airline industry is so thoroughly regulated that there is no price competition, in this sense: No two airlines charge different prices for the same service in interstate markets. So the rational consumer might as well choose on the basis of macadamia nuts—unless Northwest is offering smoked almonds.

This is a strange multibillion-dollar industry. Each airline has fleets of multimillion-dollar aircraft. They pay thousands of dollars a second for television commercials. What do their commercials say?

American Airlines says that some of its flights feature films of the wretched Super Bowl. United brags that it offers old television shows. TWA does better: It promises to start serving "beverages"—to rush whisky and gin and other drugs—to passengers the instant the seat belt sign goes off.

At this point in the narrative, gentle reader, you may be braced for a plea for radical deregulation, a ringing affirmation of free enterprise. But although U.S. airlines are, in theory, part of the "private sector," they are, in fact, quasi-utilities, and good ones.

They handle nearly 80 per cent of the intercity passenger traffic moved by public carriers. They do this with 13,000 daily flights, serving 53,000 pairs of cities.

Safety Record

In spite of Civil Aeronautics Board regulation since 1938, U.S. airlines have led the world in service and technological innovations. Their record of performance and safety is astonishing. They have been indispensable to the development of today's sophisticated economy. They have democratized mobility, making it accessible to the mass of Americans, thereby enriching the experience of citizenship in this continental nation.

It is true that "deregulation" is, generally, a proper conservative cause. But it also is true that conservatives should be sympathetic to Falkland's dictum that when it is not necessary to change, it is necessary not to change. And it is unclear what drastic deregulation would accomplish.

It probably would not produce significantly lower fares. Airlines are energy-intensive and capital-intensive, and deregulation would not lower the cost of fuel or airplanes.

Freedom on Fares

Air fares have risen slower than the consumer price index. Today a one-way coach fare between New York and Miami is 60 per cent below the fare for a flight of comparable distance between London and Rome. Fare competition might drive down fares on major routes. But profit-maximizing freedom also might lead to abandonment of service to many smaller communities. Radical deregulation might make airlines more efficient. But in the last decade, productivity per worker in the airline industry has increased more than three times faster than the average for U.S. industry.

Airlines should enjoy some freedom to alter fares and routes in response to market forces. But it is possible to make competition a fetish.

The free market (as Disraeli said of free trade) is an expedient, not a principle, and the airline industry is not a dramatic example of inexpedient regulation. Certainly in our mixed economy, composed of private and quasi-private enterprises, only a dogmatist is shocked by the fact that airlines compete in terms of such things as better—or more plentiful—nuts.

Letters

Arab View of Daoud

The extraordinary expressions of outrage throughout the Western world about the French release of Abou Daoud strike us here in the Arab world as altogether hypocritical. I suggest that if the world is interested in locking up "terrorists" it should lock up all the world's Abou Daouds but also jail people such as Yigal Allon, Moshe Dayan and Menachem Begin, whose acts of "terror" in the 1940s are repeated today when Israeli Air Force planes drop booby-trapped explosive dolls by which Palestinian refugee children in Lebanon have their faces blown off.

If the aim is to fight terrorism, you will find that the Arabs want to do this as much as anybody else, but that we, especially we Palestinians, would like to fight all forms of terrorism, not just some of them. I suggest to those who were so outraged by the release of Abou Daoud that they look more closely at the reason for their outrage, and whether or not there is a possibility that they can spread this outrage a little bit so that it covers all the world's bad guys, and not just some of them.

RAMI G. KHOURI,
Managing Editor,
Jordan Times.

Amman.

Brzezinski's Prose

To judge by the article by Zbigniew Brzezinski (IHT, Jan. 3) we are in for a barrage of gobbledygook in the next four years. "Perceive" was used in the article four times, "impact" six, according to my count (as in the beautifully turned: "The overall impact of America is to stimulate change.")

There was a fine sprinkling of "broad concepts" and "broad senses" and a very safe margin of "fragmented(s)." "Paramountcy," it is true, was used only once, as was "elusive of." I rather liked "could serve as a point of departure for a relevant concept of a new . . . system." Then there was the lovely ring of "societal perception" (not counted above inasmuch as the use here was so creative (or innovativ . . .

I wonder too "how long it will take for America to absorb and internalize a reasonably coherent yet necessarily flexible conceptual understanding of the emerging new world." (At least I think I do.)

"Downgrade" and "upgrade" made their appearance in the article too, of course, but Mr. Brzezinski seemed timid in the use of "thrust"; while at least a dozen sentences cried out for it he conceded it to only three.

It was disturbing to learn that "a trend is at work" in America, particularly since that trend is "the centrality of the leadership response."

I suppose this grand marshaling of gobbledygook impresses great numbers of people, I hope, for the sake of America, that the author's thinking is not as clumsy as its expression. Perhaps Mr. Brzezinski is simply, to use Geoffrey Moore's phrase, "a man who has not thought much about language."

HARRY B. DAVIS.
Eppelheim, West Germany.

Too Jocular?

A pair of reports from Rome written by Chris Matthews (IHT, Jan. 14 and 18) strike us as being inappropriate for the editorial page of the IHT. The jocular and cynical tone assumed by Mr. Matthews for the treatment of complex Italian issues does not compensate for his lack of critical insight. These flippant essays ill serve a reading public which is ready to take Italy seriously. Their appearance beside well-informed and sober editorials on international affairs perpetuates the unrealistic, not to say dangerous, characterization of Italy as the buffoon of Europe.

MARCIA E. VETROCQ.
RICHARD J. TUTTLE.
Rome.

War in Heaven

During the past few months growing publicity has been given to the subject of satellite warfare. The U.S. military is concerned over the development of aggressive and destructive machines designed to operate in outer space by the Soviet Union. At the same time there is a great deal of effort to negotiate arms limitations and reduce conventional war machinery.

I respond to this issue in two ways: The first is a further distrust of U.S. military intentions as they on one hand seek to limit arms, and on the other create an entire new realm in which to conduct warfare. Furthermore, I wonder when this attitude of one-upmanship will cease, as this is the fundamental attitude which drives the major powers to continue development and refinement of destructive energies. It seems clear to me that the first step towards a cooperative progressive world is not to expand destructive technology, but rather confine and eliminate it. The thought of peace on earth with a raging war in heaven isn't very funny, is it?

LORING SAGAN.
Montricher, Switzerland.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 28, 1902

NEW YORK—Six persons were killed, 100 injured, and many buildings in the heart of the city damaged by an explosion of dynamite which took place at noon yesterday in a tunnel that is being constructed in connection with the Manhattan Rapid Transit system. For several blocks around 40th Street and Park Avenue the houses look as if they had been through a siege.

Fifty Years Ago

January 28, 1927

PARIS—Alexandre Millerand, former President of the French Republic, has resigned as President of the "National Republican League" and been replaced by Andre Maginot. Mr. Maginot is a disabled war veteran and is a former Minister of War. He is also one of the leading figures in the right-wing parties in the French National Assembly. The change had been expected.

INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-26-00. Telex: 280.000 Herald Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 54.235

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1977

evere Energy Problem ossible, OECD Warns

By David G. Pearson

RIS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).— re to moderate current ls of energy usage will en- er weaker economic growth, ployment and political bility in the Western world he years to come, the 24- n Organization for Economic eration and Development ed today.

a cold, hard look at the energy situation up to the OECD secretariat icts that demand for oil by "might exceed the quantity ude that oil producers would illing to make available if uming nations continue with ent energy policies and tices. The result could be er prices or shortages, or

ditionally, unless there is a y large" increase in the me of already-proven re- s, world oil production may n to peak during the 1990s.

resenting the report to jour- sts, Ulf Lantzke, director the International Energy ncy, stated that despite the ts which have been made far, "we still face a serious gy problem unless further, rous action is taken."

r. Lantzke underlined the Reform l for prompt action in energy servation and conversion, not- that action taken now could up to a decade to produce sible impact.

should like to emphasize

pan Seen ith Bigger rade Surplus

OKYO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).— an's visible trade surplus for al 1976, ending in March, is y to exceed the government's tly upward-revised forecast 8.8 billion, economists here be-

oting the surplus on a free- oard basis already totaled billion in the first nine ths to end-December, most nomists, interviewed by tele- ne, pitched their forecasts for full year at considerably over illion, compared with the fis- 1975 surplus of $5.85 billion.

his month Japan could well e a visible trade deficit for sonal reasons, following the rd December surplus of $1.64 ion, which reflected year-end sonal factors, the economists

but they generally agreed the count will swing back to sur- s in February and March.

ost economists feel the gov- ment's trade-surplus forecast $7.4 billion in fiscal 1977 is too low, compared with the ernment-projected real GNP wth rate of 6.7 per cent for year.

f the 6.7-per-cent growth tar- is achieved, domestic demand nlikely to expand sufficiently attain the forecast 15-per-cent in imports, against a 22-per- gain in exports, the econo- ts said.

any economists feel the 6.7- cent target itself is slightly imistic, as they doubt private- or demand will expand quite quickly as the government jects.

ide Urges End o EEC-U.S. rench Warfare'

RUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ). inn Olav Gundelach, the mmon Market's new commis- er for agriculture, today urged sident Carter's administration stop the "french warfare" n Western Europe on farm cy which he said has been g on for the past 15 years. The Common Market and the ted States should get to- her, he said, to create a more n market for farm products— h a stability that would ser- consumers as well as farmers both industrial countries and poorer areas of the world.

think the new U.S. adminis- ion will have different views n the old one," he told the mmon Market's Economic and ial Council.

his first statement on farm cy since the new commission office on Jan. 6, Mr. Gun- ch criticised what he called "dialogue of the deaf" in ch the United States insists selling more farm products to Common Market while the mmon Market insists on the d for setting up international kpiles.

e predicted that the Common rket would be asked for con- e proposals. It is "not quite" position to furnish them, he ed, and had better get to s with the problem.

r. Gundelach warned against ng to solve European farm blems by more aggressive sell- outside the area. "There is n in the world for skimmed k powder," he said in a refer- e to EEC overproduction, "but for 2 billion tons a year, nor 500,000 tons of butter."

Decisive New Man at U.S. Treasury

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—According to the early form sheets, Michael Blumenthal, as secretary of the Treasury, will be one of the strong men in President Carter's Cabinet.

There is every reason to think this, for Mr. Blumenthal brings unusual credentials to the job: He not only is a successful, profit-oriented big businessman, but one of few corporate spokesmen daring to speak out for a new sense of business ethics.

Beyond that, he has been through the government mill before, as chief negotiator for the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. That he has proved himself to be tough, competent, and ambitious in his public and private career so far can not be doubted.

Moreover, as a refugee from Nazi Germany, brought up in the slums in Japanese-held Shanghai, he has achieved every bit of his present distinction on his own. Mike Blumenthal is the very essence of the self-made man, presumably with worlds still to conquer.

Now 50, Mr. Blumenthal fairly bubbles over in his eagerness to come to grips with the tasks that lie ahead. Puffing on a big cigar in his Treasury office, he talks persuasively of the need to beef up the economy, reform the tax system, and breathe new life into the decaying cities.

But as crucial as are domestic economic problems, the international economic hazards loom especially large: How to deal with energy, OPEC, the heavy debt of the poor countries and rising protectionism. To take the last problem as an example, Mr. Blumenthal's commitment to free and open trade will soon be tested by specific complaints from domestic producers of shoes, steel products, and color television sets.

The government wage-price monitoring agency, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, recently challenged, in no uncertain terms, proposals by five domestic color TV makers to the U.S. International Trade Commission that would sharply curb the imports of Japanese sets. Tariffs, quotas, or some combination could be recommended to President Carter by the ITC, and Mr. Carter will be relying heavily on Mr. Blumenthal for advice.

The protest to the ITC pointed out that, as has been the case for every major consumer electronics product, color TV, after a period of slow growth, is going through a standardization phase that shifts the manufacturing advantage to countries with lower unskilled labor costs.

To protect the U.S. color TV industry with a 10-per-cent additional tariff, the wage council estimated, would cost American consumers $221 million, or $53,000 annually for every job thus artificially preserved. Even more important, by squelching competition, protectionist devices stall innovation and the industrial vitality that lead to a higher standard of living.

Where does Mr. Blumenthal stand on this issue? He will not decide his position on color TV, steel, or other requests for protection until he has explored all the cases in detail, but he already believes that "the presumption of proof" lies on those seeking special exemptions.

"But we can't be doctrinaire," he adds. "If someone said, what you propose would lead . . . to the rapid decline of the color TV industry (or the textile industry or some other), that doesn't make any sense. Economically and politically, it would be impossible to see it disappear."

That does not necessarily mean that Mr. Blumenthal would come down on the side of a tariff increase or quota. "What would I look for?" he asks. "First, there can be great variations in labor costs." He implies that if labor costs are held artificially low in the exporting countries, it argues for some protection. Then, there are some industries which need a transition period to adjust or retrain personnel, but such retraining periods "mustn't last forever." Also, "We have industries which are larger employers, and when we have a national unemployment rate of 8 per cent and more (in some localities), then on political grounds alone we have to be cognizant of this situation."

What Mr. Blumenthal seems to be saying is that he comes to this problem with a predisposition in favor of free trade, but with his antennae closely tuned to political and economic pressures at home. "I don't say," he concluded, "that come what may, we have to get (trade) barriers down, regardless of what it does to the domestic economy."

In Sounding Out Consumer Confidence

Conflict in 2 U.S. Polls Seen Only Apparent

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Earlier this month, within the space of a few days, two leading private institutions that regularly track the level of confidence among American consumers issued what seemed to be directly conflicting reports on the recent mood of the public. Economists and other analysts who follow such things were considerably puzzled, and some began to wonder about the value of the reported data.

First, there came the Jan. 10 statement by the Conference Board, the prestigious nonprofit organization funded by a long list of leading American corporations, that there was a sharp rise in consumer confidence during December when its latest bimonthly poll of 10,000 households was taken.

Then, just four days later, the respected University of Michigan's survey research center issued its regular quarterly report on the same subject and said it had found a slight decline in consumer confidence in its most recent sounding among its 1,500-member panel in interviews conducted between Nov. 10 and Dec. 8.

Clues on Economy

These surveys had always been watched closely in business and political circles for clues on what consumers were likely to be doing soon in the automobile, housing, appliance and other markets, and for some indication of what the near-term course of the national economy was likely to be.

In the past, the results of these two major surveys coincided rather closely. The Conference Board entered the field 10 years ago, but the Michigan survey has been in existence since 1946.

After discussing the conflict in their readings on the consumer's current mood with both Fabian Linden, director of consumer research for the Conference Board, and Thomas Juster, program director of the survey research center at the University of Michigan, it seems fair to conclude that the difference is more apparent than real. And, when comparison is made with their August readings, the two surveys are actually closer than they appeared to be in December.

The variance in the timing and the frequency of the two surveys seem to account for their divergence in their latest findings, Mr. Linden and Mr. Juster agree. They also agree that the presidential election uncertainties had to be taken into account.

"Consumer attitudes in the last couple of months were heavily influenced by their political expectations," Mr. Juster said. "The people who voted for Carter have been much more optimistic since then, while there has been a strong negative cast in our data by those who favored Ford. I'd guess that our February survey will show improvement."

Mr. Linden said he, too, would expect "a very good reading at the moment" on the consumer's mood.

"We have the euphoria of a new presidency, and a new growth syndrome," he said. "The economic news is quite good, inflation has quieted down for now at least, and personal incomes are up. Consumer spending is continuing at a very high level, but the public remains very sensitive to prices, especially at the supermarket."

Price-promotional sales seem to be moving goods very well, both at the department stores and in auto showrooms. At the same time, however, the recent strong sales trend for high-priced commodities—whether they be clothing jewelry or Cadillacs—seems to be continuing.

Shipbuilding Cut Is Urged

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Despite shipbuilding reduction plans so far disclosed by various governments there will still be a total world shipyard overcapacity of about 60 per cent by 1980, H.P. Drewry (shipping consultants) Ltd. said today.

This indicates that "further substantial reductions are required" in the continuing world shipping depression, the analytical and statistical company said in a new study called "Support for the World Shipbuilding Industry."

On the same basis of known plans, the industry's surplus capacity in 1985 is estimated at 25 to 30 per cent, Drewry said.

Although a country's support of its shipyards, through subsidies, can be justified in the short term on social and political grounds, the very existence of such support has been to the long-term detriment of the industry by preventing needed restructuring, "and is also a root cause of overcapacity," Drewry said.

Current world order books total just under 60 million gross tons, and, at current rates of output and ordering, most of the world's yards will have exhausted their order books by 1978, the company said.

World new-building demand is not expected to exceed 13 million tons up to 1980, and to increase modestly to 20 to 25 million tons by the mid or late 1980s, Drewry said.

The company's study claimed that some shipyards were not viable even before the oil and shipping crisis, when business was good, and "should have been closed long ago."

"The present depression merely magnifies their lack of competitiveness and should not be used to mask the realities of their low productivity," the study contended.

Plessey Profit Rises 23% in 1st 9 Months

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose by 23 per cent at Plessey Co. in the nine months to Dec. 31, the company announced today.

Earnings totaled £15.3 million, up from £12.4 million on sales of £408.3 million, up from £344 million.

The telecommunications company declared a second interim dividend of 2.2 pence a share, making 4.4 pence so far this year.

A Constant Ratio Found In Top U.S. Pay Scales

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Among the largest U.S. corporations, if the chief executive's salary is known a good guess can be made about the salaries of the second and third-ranking executives.

That is one finding of a survey by the Conference Board, a business research organization, of top executive compensation for 1975 at 712 of industry's largest manufacturers. Within reasonable limits, the survey turned up a constant ratio between the top man's pay and that of his top two subordinates.

On average, the Conference Board found, the second in command collects just less than three-fourths of his superior's compensation, and the third-ranking executive on the management totem pole receives slightly less than 60 per cent of the chief's pay.

The study also concluded that a company's sales volume is more important than its industry as an indicator of top executive compensation. When corporate size is taken into account, there is "relatively little difference" in pay levels from one industry to another, the study found.

But executive compensation does not increase measure for measure with the company's sales. On the contrary, when sales volume doubles, chief executive pay increases by only 23 per cent on average. And the second and third-ranking executives move up in lockstep with the chief executive, the survey found.

The survey indicated that in 1975 the chief executive of a company with $1 billion in annual sales was paid $244,000 on average, supported by a No. 2 executive receiving $175,000 and a No. 3 paid $137,000.

At $100 million in sales, the chief executive collected $125,000, or about one-half the compensation of his counterpart at a $1-billion company. At the smaller company, the second in command received about $85,000 and the third executive $70,000.

Effects of Hard Winter Feared

Prices Fall Again on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (IHT).—Economic concerns and continued selling of glamours pushed stock prices lower for the second day in a row on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts noted that most of the economic statistics for December generally have been of a bullish nature. But they suggest that Wall Street now is concerned that repercussions from the abnormally cold winter may lead to some unpleasant numbers for January.

Carter administration officials said that there was no question that the cold winter, which has forced the closing of some plants that were not able to obtain fuel, would have some economic impact. But the officials said it was not yet possible to say how much.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.99 points to 954.54. It was down 3.49 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues broadly outnumbered gainers by about 960 to 485, and volume totaled 34.36 million shares, down from 27.84 million yesterday.

Analysts said part of today's weakness also resulted from a delayed reaction to yesterday's government report of a slowdown in U.S. productivity gains in the fourth quarter of 1976. It was the smallest quarterly increase of the year.

Franklin Mint fell 3 7/8 to 24 1/8 despite a forecast for higher earnings. The company said it was not aware of any circumstance to cause a decline in its stock.

Dow Chemical dropped 1 1/8 to 37 1/8. It reported lower earnings for the fourth quarter and full year.

Other soft spots included Eastman Kodak, off 1 3/8 to 75 5/8, Xerox 1 3/4 to 52 5/8, Boeing 1 3/4 to 38 1/8, Texas Instruments 3 1/2 to 85 3/4, R.J. Reynolds 1 1/4 to 64 1/8, Bankers Trust 1 1/2 to 39 3/8, and Hewlett-Packard 1 1/4 to 78.

Hydrometals Inc., however, climbed 6 7/8 to 20 1/4. Hydrometals said directors approved a new tender offer of $20.50 a share made by Wallace-Murray Corp. The latter rose 3/8 to 22.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index slipped 0.48 to 111.67.

McCulloch Oil fell 1 1/4 to 3 5/8, while Mark Controls fell 1 to 26 despite a three-for-two stock split.

Syntex was unchanged at 21.

IMF Sells Gold At $133 an Ounce

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—The International Monetary Fund sold 780,000 ounces of gold at the "common" price of $133.26 an ounce yesterday.

The IMF said that bids were received for a total of 2,003,200 ounces and bids submitted by the successful buyers ranged from $133.26 to $142 an ounce, or an average of $134.43.

The IMF said that $72.5 million of the proceeds from its sixth gold auction will be channeled into the special trust fund, which will be used for low-interest loans to developing countries. The fund totals $393.1 million.

The IMF will hold its next gold auction on March 2, when it will offer 525,000 ounces.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Abbott Laboratories

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	287.0	256.9
Profits	29.6	22.8
Per Share	1.02	0.83
Year		
Revenue	1,084.9	940.7
Profits	92.5	70.7
Per Share	3.36	2.57

Boise Cascade

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	503.7	376.7
Profits	37.5	13.7
Per Share	0.93	0.46
Year		
Revenue	1,930.0	1,460.0
Profits	97.3	63.9
Pe Share	3.30	2.16

Control Data

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	387.5	354.8
Profits	11.9	8.3
Per Share	0.68	0.47
Year		
Revenue	1,358.3	1,246.4
Profits	48.6	37.7
Per Share	2.80	2.20

General Electric

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	4,520.0	3,960.0
Profits	—	—
Per Share	1.39	1.12
Year		
Revenue	15,700.0	14,100.0
Profits	—	—
Per Share	4.12	3.07

Gulf Oil

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	5,120.0	4,170.0
Profits	218.0	170.0
Per Share	1.12	0.88
Year		
Revenue	18,440.0	16,040.0
Profits	816.0	700.0
Per Share	4.19	3.60

Marathon Oil

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,100.0	876.5
Profits	59.2	41.8
Per Share	1.97	1.39
Year		
Revenue	3,900.0	3,200.0
Profits	195.8	128.1
Per Share	6.52	4.28

Murphy Oil

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	271.9	263.3
Profits	13.0	10.0
Per Share	1.05	0.80
Year		
Revenue	1,010.0	950.6
Profits	48.9	40.1
Per Share	3.93	3.20

NCR Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	715.8	648.6
Profits	38.9	17.3
Per Share dil.	1.41	0.68
Year		
Revenue	2,312.7	2,165.6
Profits	95.6	72.5
Per Share dil.	3.60	2.90

Nat'l Distillers & Chem.

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	402.3	367.0
Profits	21.5	24.8
Per Share	0.83	1.0
Year		
Revenue	1,500.0	1,260.0
Profits	90.3	72.9
Per Share	3.54	2.94

Phillips Petroleum

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,600.0	1,400.0
Profits	126.0	104.0
Per Share	1.65	1.37
Year		
Revenue	5,800.0	4,500.0
Profits	412.0	343.0
Per Share	5.39	4.50

Rohm & Haas

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	253.3	239.7
Profits	5.9	2.1
Per Share	0.46	0.16
Year		
Revenue	1,050.0	936.3
Profits	47.0	31.5
Per Share	3.66	2.46

Union Oil Calif.

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	—	—
Profits	80.3	68.4
Per Share	2.16	2.0
Year		
Revenue	5,400.0	5,100.0
Profits	268.8	232.8
Per Share	7.42	4.81

Good Outlook For W. Germany

MUNICH, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Conditions are favorable for continued economic recovery in West Germany this year but unemployment is likely to remain high, the IFO institute for economic research said today in a report generally more pessimistic than government projections.

The research group predicts a 4.5-per-cent real growth in the gross national product for the year, if the government begins its planned investment spending program right away. Unemployment, though, should average 950,000, or about 4.3 per cent.

The federal government, on the other hand, is predicting 5-per-cent real GNP growth, even without the government injection of funds, and unemployment averaging under 4 per cent. The IFO says consumer prices will increase at a 4-per-cent rate, while the government maintains the cost-of-living rise will average less than 4 per cent.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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January 26, 1977.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅝	31⅝	ACF Ind 1.80	8	18	35½	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	AJ Ind	8	40	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
24¾	17⅝	AMF 1.24	11	1456	23⅛	22⅜	22⅝—	⅛
17⅞	12⅝	APL Cp 1	5	82	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
60⅝	44⅝	ARASv 1.20	12	168	47	46¾	46¾—	¼
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		155	19½	19¼	19⅜+	¼
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .40	6	36	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
55⅝	37⅝	AbbtLab 1	14	724	43⅝	42¼	43⅝+	⅜
13¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	19	124	13	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13¼	9⅞	AdmEx 1.15e		12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5¼	3¼	AdmMill	8	12	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
14⅝	7¾	Addrssg .10e	19	773	14¼	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
36½	22½	AetnaLf 1.20	8	673	32½	30⅞	30⅞—	½
11¾	4⅝	Aguirre	13	3	10¾	10½	10¾+	⅛
17	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	47	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
6⅞	2½	Aileen	65	14	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
39¾	29⅝	AirProd .20b	13	375	31	30¼	30½—	⅜
15⅛	11	AirbnFrt .60	12	19	14	13¾	13⅞	
34⅜	17¼	Airco 1.15	7	62	31¾	31¼	31¼—	⅛
25¾	13⅝	Alcona 1.20	36	31	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	½
16⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	8	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
116	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z170	115	114	114	
93½	77¾	AlaP pf 8.28		z100	92	91	92 +	1¼
19¼	11⅛	Alaskin .60e	7	73	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
21¾	14	AlbanyIn .72	8	20	20⅛	19½	20⅛+	⅜
8⅝	5¾	AlbertoC .36	16	10	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
23⅞	17⅝	Albertsn .72	10	30	22½	22⅛	22¼	
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	22	445	25	24⅞	25	
22⅜	14⅛	AlcoStd .80a	7	157	22¼	21¾	22	
28	18½	AlconLb .28	15	65	19½	19	19⅛+	⅛
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	12	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
13¾	7½	AllegCp .90e	16	26	13½	13⅛	13¼	
25⅝	23¼	AllgLud	6	31	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		18	39⅝	39½	39⅝—	⅛
22⅝	16¾	AllgPw 1.68	8	120	21¾	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
20	9¼	AllenGrp .60	7	20	14	13¾	13¾—	¼
46⅞	33⅝	AlldCh 1.80	10	687	46⅛	45¾	45⅞—	⅛
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
59⅝	40¾	AlldStr 1.80	6	37	42¼	41¾	41¾—	¼
6	2¼	AlldSup		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
30	17⅛	AllisChal .90	6	120	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
9¾	6¾	AllrtAut .60	8	10	9	9	9	
16¾	6½	AlphPrt .25e	6	14	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	
61¼	38½	Alcoa 1.40	13	362	54½	53	53 —	1¼
41½	30	AmalSug 3	7	24	35⅛	34¾	35⅛+	⅜
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	13	71	54	53½	54 —	⅛
59¼	52½	Amax pf 3		4	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
24⅝	11¼	AMBAC .1	9	85	24⅝	24⅜	24⅞	
36¼	16⅝	AHess .60	9	908	34⅝	33½	33½—	¾
80¼	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		145	76	75	75 —	1⅛
21¼	13¼	AAirFilt .56	9	74	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
16⅝	8⅞	AmAir	8	385	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Amcord .38	8	56	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	AmBaker 1	5	24	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅜
46	38⅛	ABrnds 2.92	10	131	45⅞	45⅛	45¾+	⅜
26	21	ABrnd pf1.70		30	25⅝	25	25 —	⅛
41½	19⅝	AmBdcst 1	16	270	40¾	39⅞	40¼+	⅛
12¼	8¾	AmBldM .50	7	19	11½	11½	11½	
39⅞	30⅝	AmCan 2.40	8	82	39⅛	38¼	39 —	⅛
3	1⅛	ACentry		12	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
17⅞	12¼	AmCred .52e	5	115	17¾	17	17¾+	¾
29	23½	ACyan 1.50	10	456	28⅝	27⅞	28	
12½	7¾	AmDistl	13	47	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	12	19	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	
8⅛	4⅛	ADualVt		7	8	7⅞	7⅞	
14¼	12½	ADul pf .84a		3	14	14	14 +	⅛
25⅝	20⅝	AEIPw 2.06	10	558	25¾	25	25⅝	
14⅛	8½	AFamily .32	8	136	14½	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
6⅝	2¼	AmFnSys		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14	7⅜	AmFinSy pf		z170	11¼	11	11 —	¼
25⅝	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19	15	AGenCv 1.32		20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21¼	12⅛	AmGnIns .68	8	70	21	20¼	20¼+	⅛
30	21¾	AGnIn pf1.80		5	29⅝	28⅝	28¾	
19	13	AmHoist 1	5	60	18¾	18	18⅛	
37¾	27⅛	AmHome 1	16	622	28¾	28¼	28⅝—	⅜
21¾	13⅝	AmGIn pf.90		3	21⅝	21¾	21⅞+	½
167	122½	A Homepf 2		2	128	128	128 +	1
37¾	26⅛	AmHosp .40	16	419	26⅝	25⅞	26 —	⅜
6⅛	2½	AmInvst .20	31	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	A Medicl .24	9	99	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	¼
10⅝	5½	AMedcp .10	6	56	10½	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
7¾	3⅝	AmMotrs	6	318	4⅛	4	4⅛	
45½	32¾	ANatR 2.64	8	74	44⅝	43½	43⅝—	⅜
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	7	2	10½	10½	10½	
11¼	10¼	AShip	6	22	11⅝	11¼	11½—	⅛
30¼	16¾	AmStnd 1.30	7	115	29¾	29½	29⅝—	⅛
84¾	54½	A Std pf 4.75		9	83⅝	82¼	82⅛—	1⅜
8¼	6	AmSterll .30	14	441	8⅛	8	8	
33½	26¼	AmStrs 1.90	5	22	31½	31	31⅛+	⅜
64¾	50⅝	ATT 3.80	11	1203	63¾	62⅝	63⅝	
68⅝	55	ATT pf 4		15	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	
50⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		6	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝+	⅛
51⅝	45	ATT pfB3.74		38	50½	50	50 —	⅛
12¾	8⅝	AWatWk .76	6	6	12⅝	12½	12½	
18½	15½	AWat pf 1.43		z1210	18¾	18½	18⅜+	⅜
15	12½	AWtr 5pf1.25		z30	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
12⅝	5½	AmesD .16e	5	21	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
30¼	19½	Ametek 1.40	10	64	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
19⅛	13	Amfacinc 1	8	37	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅜
18⅝	9	AMIC .08e	8	21	16½	16½	16½	
25⅝	26	AMPinc .41	19	99	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
13¼	8½	Ampco .60	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅜	AmpexCp	15	724	9⅝	9	9¼+	⅛
3⅞	1¼	AmrepCp		33	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
25⅞	19	Amstar 1.35	6	21	24¾	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
54½	34	Amsted 2	7	56	45¾	44⅛	44⅛—	1¼
8⅞	4½	Amtel .36	11	159	8⅝	7¾	8 +	⅜
32¾	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	6	6	30¼	30¼	30¼	
24⅝	23⅜	AndClay	9	14	24	24	24	
8¼	5	Angelica .16	9	22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10½	5⅝	Anixter .20	7	34	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
21⅝	10¼	Apache .90b	7	102	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜—	⅜
35¼	23⅜	ApcoOil	34	16	34	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	ApcoCp		28	2⅛	2	2	
92½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z200	91	91	91 +	¾
4⅝	2⅛	ApplMg	11	21	3⅜	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
17¼	9¾	ArcataN .60	8	18	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
30½	22½	ArcatN pf 2		1	31	31	31 +	½
31⅛	17	ArchDan .20	8	160	18¾	18½	18⅝—	⅜
6	3¼	ArcticEnt	8	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar		65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
30	15	ArizPSv 1.48	9	68	19⅛	18⅞	19	
118	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z100	116½	116½	116½—	1
14⅝	6	ArkBest .44b		54	11⅞	10⅝	11¼+	½
33½	21½	ArkLGs 1.80	9	62	32⅞	32½	32½—	⅜
4⅝	2	ArlenRty		17	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
5⅞	4¼	Armada	9	2	5	5	5	
35½	26⅝	Armco 1.80	8	142	29¾	29½	29⅝+	⅛
37⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		45	30½	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
54	44¼	Armr pf 4.75		z20	52½	52½	52½	
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	11	50	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
24⅝	15	ArmRu .85	5	11	23¼	23	23¼+	⅛
20¾	12⅞	AroCorp 1b	7	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
18	9⅞	Arvin .52e	5	48	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
30¼	25¼	ArvinIn pf 2		3	29¾	29¾	29¾	
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	16	335	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞—	⅛
36⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.90	7	203	35¾	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	70	30⅛	30	30 —	½
15¼	8¾	Athlone .80	6	7	14¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
4¼	1⅝	AtlcoMtg		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	17¼	AtlCyEl 1.62	8	35	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
60½	49¼	AtlRich 1.60	11	699	55¾	55¼	55¼—	⅜
52	41½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z60	50	50	50	
75	54½	AtlRc pf 2.80		60	69½	69¼	69¾	
24¼	16⅝	AtlasCp	13	85	20⅝	20⅛	20½—	⅛
35½	25	AutoDta .24	19	120	25⅝	25¼	25½—	⅛
8¾	4⅛	Autmind .24	6	35	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
16½	4½	AvcoCp	2	505	16⅝	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅛	AvcoCp wt		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46½	18⅝	AvcoCp pf		6	45½	45¼	45¼—	⅛
29⅛	17½	Averyint .36	21	24	21¾	21½	21½+	½
15⅛	7⅛	Avis Inc .10e	8	227	14¾	14½	14½—	⅛
207	10⅛	AvnetInc .60	7	173	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅜
50¼	32¾	AvonPd 2	16	529	45	44½	44⅝+	⅜
		B						
4	1¼	BTMtg .30e		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
36¾	18¾	BabckW 1.20	7	74	35⅛	34½	34¾+	⅛
14⅝	4⅞	Bache .40e	5	21	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
12¼	7⅞	Bakerin .36	9	88	11¾	11⅞	11⅝—	⅛
55	40⅛	BakrInt .42	13	453	44⅝	44	44 —	⅝
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
49	11⅞	BallyMf .02e	25	140	44	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
28⅝	22⅝	BaltGE 2.08	9	269	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
17⅛	12⅝	BanCa .60	23	19	17	16¾	17	
32⅞	12⅝	Bandag .20	12	430	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+	⅜
13⅛	4½	BangPnt	4	23	12½	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
16⅝	9	BanP pf 1.25		3	16	16	16	
38	28⅝	BkofNY 2.32	7	34	36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	BkofVa .88	7	20	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
30⅝	24⅛	BankAm .80	11	1714	27⅛	26⅞	26½—	⅜
42	28⅞	bankTr 3	8	167	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	1¼
29½	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		13	28¾	28½	28½—	¼
37¾	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		19	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞—	½
18	11⅝	BardCR .24	12	285	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜—	⅝
19¾	16⅛	BarnsGp .80	7	24	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅜
16½	7⅞	BasicInc .80	5	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
31⅞	22⅝	BatesMf .80	33	13	30⅝	30½	30⅝—	⅛
39½	25	BauschL 1	13	308	38⅝	37⅝	37¾—	⅞
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .24	21	459	36½	35¼	35⅝+	¼
22¾	17⅝	BaySIG 1.88	8	18	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
32	17	Bearing .50	11	121	30	30	30	
28½	21½	BeatFds .84	13	98	26¾	26⅝	26⅝—	½
28⅝	22¾	Beckmn .32	17	204	26½	25⅝	26 +	⅛
47⅞	32¼	BectDick .60	14	198	32¼	31⅛	31½—	1
24½	14	BeechA 1	8	127	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17⅞	7⅝	Beker .28		324	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
29	13⅝	BelcoP .70e	8	139	27⅝	27¼	27½—	⅜
27¼	15⅝	Belden 1.32	8	5	24¾	24½	24½—	¼
11¼	7	BeldnHe .36b	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25½	15	BellHow .84		129	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
52½	44½	BellCda 3.72	6	12	45⅞	45¾	45¾—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Bemis 1.20	8	14	22⅝	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
46¾	37⅛	Bendix 2	9	88	46¼	45⅞	45½—	⅞
93½	66	Bendix pf 3		1	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝—	⅛
27⅝	17¾	BenfiCp 1.60	5	1100	26⅛	25⅞	25⅝—	⅜
61	46½	Benef pf 4.30		4	57	57	57	
121¾	85½	Benef pf 5.50		z100	114	114	114 —	½
4⅛	1¾	BnfStM		70	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bengt B .07e	9	572	2⅛	1⅞	2 —	⅛
6½	2¾	BerkeyP		65	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
24½	13⅝	BestPd	12	85	22⅞	22½	22½—	⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	8	385	37½	37	37¼+	⅛
35⅞	27⅞	BigThree .40	17	37	30¾	30⅜	30⅜+	⅛
28⅝	15⅝	BlackDr .40	18	338	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
14⅞	5	BlairJn .64	7	43	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
18⅞	12½	BlissLau 1.08	7	18	18⅝	18⅜	18½+	⅛
24½	14⅝	BlockHR 1	13	386	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
31⅜	20¼	BlueBell .80	7	422	31¼	30¾	30⅞	
6⅞	3⅝	Bluebird .05e	9	111	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	BobbieBr		37	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
46¼	24⅝	Boeing 1a	9	1090	39⅝	37⅞	38 —	1⅞
33⅝	23⅝	BoiseCas .80	11	289	31⅛	30⅞	31	
24¾	17⅝	BkMnR 1.20	10	7	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
35½	26	Borden 1.40	10	82	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞—	⅛
31⅞	19⅞	BorWar 1.60	8	112	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	
5	2⅝	Bormans	6	2	4½	4½	4½	
27½	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	27	27⅛	27	27	
97	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z70	96	95½	96 +	2
13	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		30	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
16	13⅞	BosE pf 1.46		44	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
14¼	8⅝	Braniff .24	10	283	10¼	10	10 —	¼
39⅝	15¼	BraunC .60	8	34	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞—	½
33⅝	26¼	Brig Sh .92	15	27	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝—	⅛
63	60⅛	BristMy 1.80	13	222	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝+	1½
50⅛	39⅛	BristM pf 2		24	40	39¾	40 +	⅜
14½	9½	BritPet .33e	38	1444	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	⅝
36½	25⅝	BrkwGl 1.40	6	101	31⅝	31	31	
21⅞	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	23	21¾	21	21	
27½	25⅝	BkUG pf2.47		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	BwnShrp .20	5	2	9	8⅞	9	
13½	9⅝	BrownC .22e	5	27	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.40	8	36	23¼	22⅝	23⅛+	⅜
9⅞	5⅞	BrwnFer .40	12	244	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
18⅞	11	Brunswk .50	9	533	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
26⅞	11	BrushW 1	8	74	28½	27⅞	27⅞	
30¼	18	BucyEr .64	12	305	24½	23⅞	23⅞—	¼
22⅛	9⅞	BuddCo 1.20	5	102	21¼	20⅞	21	
28¼	20½	ButtFo 1.40a	7	5	26¼	26¼	26¼—	¼
11⅞	6	Bulova		24	7½	7½	7½	
12½	10⅛	BundyCp .80	7	20	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	BunkHll 1.86		16	22	21¾	22 —	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	BunkRam		257	10⅝	10⅛	10½+	⅛
20⅛	11¼	BunkR pf1.50		25	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
34	23⅝	Burlind 1.40	8	763	29	27¾	28¾+	¾
48½	31⅞	BurlNo 1.30e	7	169	42⅝	42	42⅛—	⅛
7⅞	6½	BurlNo pf.55		21	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
20¼	19⅝	Burndy .66	12	29	20¾	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
106½	72⅝	Burrghs .68	16	569	75⅝	73¼	73½—	⅞
30¾	16⅞	ButtesGO	8	207	22⅛	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
		C						
61	46¾	CBS 2	11	292	56½	56⅜	56⅝—	⅛
5½	1⅝	CCI Corp		45	5	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅞	½	CIMtg. Gp		82	15-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
5¾	2⅝	CIRlt Inv		21	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
40¾	28⅝	CITFin 2.40	8	34	39⅝	39½	39½—	⅜
1⅜	7-16	CL Assets		2	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
7	4⅛	CLAst pf1.16k		1	7	7	7 +	⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	28	5⅛	5	5	
20	8	CMI Inv	20	56	18½	18	18 —	¼
9¼	5⅝	CNA Finl	11	387	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
16	11	CNA pfA1.10		42	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
13⅝	11	CNA1 1.08a		13	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
49⅞	40½	CPC Int 2.30	9	133	46⅝	46⅛	46¼+	¼
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	7	18	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	
4½	1½	CabCabF		16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
47	18⅝	CabotC 1.40	8	83	44⅝	43½	43¾	
5⅛	2¼	Cadence	8	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5¼	2⅞	Caesars		39	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8⅞	3	CalFinl	9	103	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
20¼	15¼	CalPUt 1.64	8	6	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅜
17½	10¾	Callahn .30r	17	41	13¾	13½	13½	
27¼	16½	CmpRL .60a	16	52	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
39⅝	29¾	CamSp 1.48	12	52	37⅞	37¼	37¼—	⅛
34⅝	27⅛	CampTg 1.12	11	62	34⅛	34¼	34¼—	⅛
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	7	60	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	12	21	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
57	42¾	CapCitis .20	13	199	54	53⅝	54 +	½
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .60	11	364	22½	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
3	⅝	CapitMtg		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅞	29⅝	Carbor 1.12	9	26	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
4¼	2½	CarlingO	16	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	
18¼	10¾	Carlisle .88	9	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
71¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z40	69	69	69	
7	5¼	CaroFrg .20	38	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	
24½	17⅝	CaroPw 1.72	9	208	23¾	23	23⅛+	⅛
30⅞	26¾	CarP pf 2.67		6	30¼	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
36⅞	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	130	36⅞	36	36 —	⅝
20¼	11¾	CarrCp .64	12	319	17⅝	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
16½	12½	CarrGn .88e		5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw .90	10	163	20¾	20	20⅛—	¾
42¼	31½	CartHw pf 2		7	36½	36½	36½—	½
8⅝	6	CartWall .40	29	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
11	8	CascNG .50r	8	30	8¾	8½	8½+	⅛
17⅛	15	CastlCk .80b	7	61	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
62¼	51¼	CatrpTr 1.50	12	536	51⅝	51	51¼	
19⅛	14	CecoCp 1.15	12	8	17	16⅞	16⅞—	
58	41¾	Celanse 2.80	8	103	47	46	45⅝+	⅝
53¼	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		1	53¼	53¼	53¼	
14	7⅞	Centex .12	11	172	11¾	11⅞	11¼	
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW 1.26	10	480	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
21	17½	CenHud .72	8	9	20¾	20½	20¾+	⅛
19⅛	15⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	10	38	19	18⅞	18⅞—	
55½	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z30	55	55	55	
32¼	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z200	31¼	31¼	31¼—	⅛
29½	25½	CnILt pf 2.62		z300	29	29	29	
15⅞	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	11	34	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
29⅛	18	CenLaE 1.40	10	132	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
16⅝	14	CeMPw 1.40	10	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
18	13⅝	CenSoya .70	7	36	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
25⅜	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	747	24¼	24	24 —	⅜
36½	19⅛	CentrDat .80	11	107	25⅝	25	25 —	⅜
22⅛	15	Cert-teed .65	11	24	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
30⅝	21⅛	CessAir 1.20	7	243	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
29½	18	Champint 1	8	297	24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	
100	55	Chml pf 5.50		z230	95	94	95 +	2
28⅝	18⅝	Chml pf 1.20		27	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	
13⅝	11	ChamSp .68	9	117	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	
5⅞	2⅝	ChartrCo .08	36	160	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
30¾	21¾	ChartNY 2	6	253	30⅞	30¼	30⅜—	⅛
9	7	ChasFd .60e		18	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
33⅝	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	9	704	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜
4	2	ChaseT .83e		55	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11	5⅞	Chelsea .40	39	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
32	25½	Chemin 1.50	7	24	31	30⅝	30½—	¼
45¾	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	157	45⅞	45	45 —	½
32¼	25¼	Ches Va 1.36	6	15	28½	28	28 —	1
30	22	ChesePn .76	13	160	22⅝	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
42	34⅛	Chessie 2.32	7	92	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝+	⅛
9¼	4¼	ChiMilw		17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
35¾	24¼	ChiPneT 2	17	43	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2	ChkFull		11	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
9⅝	4½	ChrisCft	8	42	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16¼	9¼	Chromal .84	7	42	16	16	16	
70	53	Chroma pf 5		1	69½	69½	69½	
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .45e	6	2124	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜—	⅜
35⅝	30¼	ChurCh .60b	10	116	33	31⅞	31⅞—	1⅛
24¼	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	2	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	¼
23½	17	CinnGE 1.64	12	64	23½	22⅞	22⅞	
107½	97	CinG pf 9.30		z20	107	107	107	
109	99¾	CinG pf 9.52		z100	107½	107½	107½+	1½
38⅛	13¾	CinMila 1.40	19	19	38⅝	38⅛	38½+	¼
37⅝	27¾	Citicorp .96	10	1407	31½	31¼	31⅝—	
60	38⅝	CitiesSv 3	8	399	58½	58	58¼+	⅜
5	1½	CitzSR		47	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
14⅝	7	Cityinvst .66	9	326	14⅛	14	14⅛	
27⅝	16½	Cityin pfB 2		28	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞—	½
12	10	Cityn pf 1.10		37	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
46⅝	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60a	13	48	42⅝	42¾	42½+	⅜
17	9	ClarkOil .50	9	55	16⅞	16½	16½	
73⅝	47	ClvClt 1.80a	11	12	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
34⅞	26½	ClvEl 2.64	11	70	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
92	78	ClvEl pf 7.56		z1930	91½	89½	91 —	½
13¾	10⅞	Clevepk .60	7	60	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Clorox .52	10	145	12⅛	11⅞	12	
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	6	79	9¾	9½	9½—	
13⅝	10¼	CluetIP pf 1		7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	
16⅛	7¾	CstStGs	5	516	14⅞	14½	14⅝—	⅛
25⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		16	23¼	23⅛	23¾	
20½	13¼	CstSG pf1.19		11	19½	19	19¼+	⅛
9⅝	6½	CocaBtl .40a	13	174	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
95½	73¾	CocaCol 2.65	16	349	75	74⅛	74¾	
17⅝	8⅝	ColdwBk .50	7	5	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
14	8⅝	ColeNat .60	6	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
7¼	2¼	Coleco	18	119	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	13	494	24½	24	24 —	½
15⅛	9¾	CollinAik .64	7	74	13	12¾	12¾—	
9⅝	4⅝	CollinF .05e	7	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	9	27	26½	26⅛	26½	
25	19⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	8	45	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
56⅛	28½	Coltind 2.50	6	18	53⅝	53	53⅛+	⅛
31	22¾	ColGas 2.24	9	260	30½	29⅞	30 —	¼
62	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		7	60½	60⅛	60⅛	
11¾	4½	ColuPict	4	1723	11	9¾	10 —	1
28⅝	21½	ColSOh 2.20	8	55	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
22	12⅝	CombC .05e	9	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
50⅛	37¾	CombEng 2	10	139	46½	45⅝	45⅝—	¾
26½	13	CombEq .10r	13	52	25⅛	25¼	25⅛—	
32¾	26¼	CmwE 2.40	9	207	30¼	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
22⅞	17½	ComE pf1.42		2	21¼	21¼	21½—	
23½	20½	ComE pf1.90		6	23¼	23¼	23¼	
28	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		6	27½	27½	27½—	¼
33⅝	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		20	32⅞	32½	32⅞—	
107	89	ComE pf8.40		60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞—	
11¾	6¾	CommwO		222	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	
22¼	16⅝	ComO pf1.72		18	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	
35⅝	23⅞	Comsat 1	8	261	34⅝	34	34⅛—	
38¼	18⅝	Compgr .20	9	410	35½	34¾	34¾+	⅛
6⅞	4	CompSci	11	169	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
13½	8½	ConAgr .75	4	72	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
25¾	19¾	ConeMill 1	4	24	23½	23	23 +	⅛
19⅝	12	Congolm .50	8	55	14¼	13¾	14	
29¼	13½	ConnM 1.60	15	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
26⅞	19⅝	Conrac .80b	7	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
23¼	15	ConEd 2	6	1348	23⅛	22¾	22⅞—	
74¾	55½	ConEd pf 6		9	74	73½	73⅛—	
52	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z10	51½	51½	51½—	
56⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		11	56½	55½	55⅝—	1
27⅝	19⅝	ConFds 1.40	8	123	25⅞	25½	25⅞—	
71½	56½	ConF pf 4.50		1	69	69	69 —	⅝
28	18½	ConFrgt .80	8	85	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	
35	24½	ConNGs 2.50	10	191	37⅞	37½	37⅞+	⅛
23½	19	ConsuPw 2	7	391	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	
45½	37	CnPw pf4.16		z100	46	46	46 —	⅛
79¼	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z100	80	80	80 +	1
82½	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z110	82	82	82	
25⅝	25	CnPw pf2.43		24	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	
93¼	75¼	ConPow pf 6		2	90½	90½	90½—	
9¼	5½	ContAir	13	54	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	4⅞	ContlCop .50		14	5⅝	5½	5½—	
57½	41½	ContlCp 2.80	17	193	50⅛	49	49 —	1⅛
36½	26¾	CntlOrp 2	9	1094	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞+	⅛
60¾	35⅝	ContlCp 2.40	8	256	59⅝	59	59 —	⅝
17¼	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	7	5	16½	16¼	16¼—	
3	1¼	ContlRt		30	2	2	2 +	⅛
40⅞	33	Cont Oil 1.20	8	321	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞—	
17⅝	12¼	ContTel 1.08	12	87	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
27¼	17⅞	ContrlDta	9	561	25⅛	24	24 —	1
36¾	24¾	Conwd 2.20	8	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	
6	2½	CookUn .30f	5	29	4⅛	4	4	
42⅞	29	Cooperin .84	11	23	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
145	82½	Copl pfB2.50		1	143	143	143 +	1
11½	4⅞	CoopLab .20	14	55	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	CoopTR .70	3	17	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	
18	12	CopT pf 1.25		7	18⅝	18	18	
25⅜	17¼	CoppRg		125	22⅜	21⅝	21¾—	
53	36⅜	Coppw 2.40b	8	3	50⅛	50	50⅛+	⅛
3¼	1½	Cordura .10e		68	3½	3⅜	3½	
59	49⅝	CornG 1.52a	13	117	63⅝	63	63½+	⅝
4	1¼	Cousins		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Cowles .56	15	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
37	27½	CoxBdct .55	10	57	32	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
16⅝	8¼	Craig .30	3	78	13⅝	13⅜	13½+	⅛
39⅜	23¼	Crane 2.40b	6	38	28⅝	27⅝	27¾—	⅜
6¼	3¼	CreditF .24	8	24	6	6	6	
29	21⅜	CrockN 1.66	8	153	28⅝	28	28 —	⅛
47¼	35½	CrockN pf 3		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10½	CrompK .80	8	18	14⅝	13⅞	14 —	½
89	51¾	CroHl pf3.35		10	82¼	82¼	82¼+	½
33½	18⅞	CrouHi 1	12	53	31	30⅞	30⅞	
22⅛	16⅞	CrownCk	7	235	20⅝	20½	20½—	¼
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	10	212	40⅛	39⅝	40	
32¾	30¼	CrumFo 1.56	14	178	30¾	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
43½	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	7	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
11⅛	7⅝	Culligan .44	10	39	11¼	10⅞	11⅛—	⅛
50	19⅝	CumEng 1.20	11	104	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝—	1¼
135	79	CumE pf7.50		z130	133½	132½	132½—	1
18⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	159	16⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅜
28½	22⅛	CurtW A 2		2	27	27	27	
40¾	26⅝	CutlerH 1.80	9	20	39½	38¾	39½+	⅛
28½	16⅝	Cyclop 1.20a	6	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
31⅛	21½	Cyprus 1.40	25	280	26⅝	25¾	25¾—	⅞
		D						
8¼	4⅛	DPF Inc	11	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Damon .20	54	102	7½	7¼	7½+	¼
11¼	7	DanRiv .48	5	42	9½	9¼	9½	
29¾	19¾	DanaCp .92	10	266	29¾	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛
41	27½	Dartind .80b	8	68	34⅝	34¼	34½—	⅛
41½	32¼	Dart pf 2		6	38	38	38	
60¼	37⅝	DataGen	19	243	42⅝	41¼	41⅝—	⅞
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	4	9	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
68	50	Dayc pf 4.25		z70	68	68	68 +	1⅛
38⅝	26¼	DaytHd 1.20	9	120	35¾	35⅛	35½—	
20¼	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	92	19⅝	19¼	19½—	⅛
84½	70	DPLpf 7.37		z30	81	81	81	
34½	27¼	Deere 1.10	7	571	27⅝	26⅞	27 —	½
29¼	22⅝	DelMon 1.50	6	68	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞—	⅛
14⅝	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	9	68	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
45⅞	34½	DeltaAir .70	9	157	36⅞	36¾	36⅞+	⅛
7¾	3¼	Deltec	13	88	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona		29	5	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅝	19	DennsMf 1a	8	21	24⅝	24⅛	24¼—	½
25¼	18⅝	Dennys .44	10	308	22½	22	22 —	½
34⅝	27⅝	Dentsply .80	13	39	27¾	27½	27⅝—	⅛
15	5¾	DeSoto .60	9	15	14	13¾	13¾—	
16½	13	DetEdis 1.45	10	274	16¼	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
67⅝	55	DetE pf 5.50		1	67	67	67 —	½
99½	82⅝	DetE pf 9.32		z90	98½	98½	98½—	1
80⅝	66	DetE pf 7.68		z160	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝+	⅛
77½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z10	76½	76½	76½+	½
28¾	24⅝	DetE pf 2.75		34	28⅛	27⅞	28 —	⅛
28¾	24¾	DeE pfB2.75		22	28⅛	28	28⅛	
26½	12½	Dexter .80	9	7	24	24	24 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	DiGiorg .05e	11	65	8½	8⅛	8¼—	¼
13¾	9	DialFinl .70	7	5	13	13	13	
42½	33¾	DiamInt 2	9	19	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜—	
22¾	14	DiamM 1.72f	4	77	18½	17⅛	17⅞—	1⅛
38⅜	32	DiamSh 1.10	9	597	37½	36½	36⅝—	1⅛
36¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		15	33¾	33¾	33¾—	⅛
21⅞	6⅞	DickAB .20	16	31	8⅝	8¼	8⅜+	⅛
13⅛	8¼	Dictaphn .64	13	73	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	
15	10⅝	Diebold .50	10	42	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	½
57¼	44⅝	DigitalEq	21	868	46	43¾	44⅛—	2⅛
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .52	5	110	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
27¼	22¼	Dillingm pf 2		3	26¾	26¼	26⅝+	¼
37½	28⅝	Dillon 1.08b	18	11	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛—	⅛
63	41⅛	Disney .12b	17	467	42⅝	41½	41½—	⅛
2⅝	1	Diversidin		17	1½	1⅝	1½	
3⅝	13-16	DivrsMtg		25	1⅛	1½	1½	
17¾	11	DrPeppr .44	17	57	13¾	13½	10½—	¼
46	32⅛	DomeM .80a	14	19	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	DonLuJ .12e	8	44	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	70	23⅞	23¼	23⅝—	⅜
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	4	18	18	18 —	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	5	2	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
40¼	33⅝	DoverCp .90	11	128	37	36¾	36⅞—	⅛
56⅛	37¼	Dow Ch 1	19	1080	38⅛	37⅝	37¾—	⅛
26	19¾	Dravo .95	8	15	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
47	35¾	Dresser .80	10	282	41⅛	40¼	40½—	1
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .55e	7	6	8⅛	8¼	8½	
161¼	117¼	duPont 5.25e	14	193	128½	127¼	128¼+	⅝
52	44¼	duPnt pf3.50		2	49½	49½	49½—	
23⅛	16⅝	DukeP 1.60	9	1052	22½	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
102½	88	Duke pf 8.70		z10	101½	101½	101½+	½
99	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z100	96	96	96 +	⅛
31½	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		12	30⅝	30	30 —	⅜
33⅛	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	16	534	28⅞	28	28 —	⅞
20⅞	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	9	110	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
24	19	Dq 3.7pf 1.87		z100	23½	23½	23½+	1
25¼	21½	DuqL4pf 2		z100	24	24	24 —	
27¼	24⅝	DuqL pf 2.31		z400	26¾	26⅝	26⅝+	¼
37	26⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z400	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
12	7¼	Dymoln .44	7	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		E						
14½	13⅛	EG&G .16	15	134	16¾	16¼	16⅜	
14¾	10	ELT .14	13	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	EMIL t .19e	12	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
52¾	21⅛	E Syst 1.60b	9	87	52¼	51⅞	52	
40½	25½	EagleP 1.16	9	12	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜—	¼
22⅝	16¾	EascoCp .75	7	6	20½	20¼	20½+	⅛
11¼	4⅛	EastAir	5	400	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
28⅝	22⅛	EastGsF .80	8	179	25	24½	24½—	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	EastUtl 1.60	8	11	19¼	19⅛	19¼+	⅛
120¾	76⅞	EasKd 1.60a	19	1068	77⅝	75⅝	75⅝—	1⅝
44⅝	29½	Eaton 2	9	17	41⅞	41⅛	41¼+	⅛
28⅛	21	Echlin .48	13	34	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
30	21⅜	EckrdJk .48	15	117	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
60½	45½	EdisBro 2.20	9	12	59½	59¼	59½+	½
20⅝	9¼	Edwrds .50	4	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16⅛	11¼	ElPaso 1.10	8	351	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅝	2	ElecAssc		15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅝	11⅝	EDS .60	16	33	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
10½	5	ElMM pf 1k		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
25¾	15⅝	ElginNat 1	10	12	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	¼
8⅞	4⅛	Elxirind	8	12	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
31¼	24½	EltraCp 1.16	8	25	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
41½	31¾	EmerEl 1	16	407	32¾	31⅞	32 —	¼
50½	31¾	Emery 1.20	20	39	37	36¼	36⅛—	⅛
15	8¾	Emeryln .44	11	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
38⅝	26½	Emhart 1.88	7	131	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
16½	13½	EmpDE 1.36	11	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21¼	11	EmpGas .20	10	210	21½	20¾	21⅛+	⅜
37⅝	22⅝	EnglMC 1.20	9	92	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
8	5¼	EnnisB .32	5	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
32½	21⅝	Enserch 1.72	11	148	31⅝	31	31 —	⅜
34¼	21¾	Entex 1.20	11	44	33½	33¼	33½+	⅛
37⅛	10⅝	Envrtec .30e	11	9	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
29⅞	21⅝	Equifax 2a	9	16	27¼	27	27¼+	⅛
14⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	8	17	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
39	29½	EquitGs 2.84	8	11	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
27	17¾	EquitLf 2.09e	12	11	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	
42	30⅝	Esmark 1.76	7	208	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛—	
10⅝	4½	Esquire	17	25	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	8	7	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
49¼	29⅛	Ethyl 1.60	6	22	42¼	42	42	
63⅝	39⅝	Ethyl pf 2.40		4	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	¼
13⅞	5	EvansPd .60	9	229	14	13½	13⅝+	⅛
15⅝	14	Evans pf1.40		73	15⅝	15¼	15½+	⅛
27⅝	14⅛	ExCelO 1.25	9	727	26⅝	25¾	25⅞—	⅛
21⅝	18	Excelsr 1.76e		1	21½	21¼	21¼+	⅛
56⅞	47¼	Exxon 1.40l	8	1494	53¾	52⅞	52⅞—	⅞
		F						
27¼	19½	FMC 1	12	341	25	24¾	24⅞—	⅛
39¾	31⅝	FMC pf 2.25		4	36½	36½	36½	
9½	5½	Fabrge .40	9	73	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6½	FabriCtr .12	6	43	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5	FacetEnt	12	27	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	
55¼	36⅝	FairCam .80	24	207	38¼	37½	37½	
11⅝	6⅝	Fairind .30	11	113	11⅛	10⅞	11 —	⅛
17	10⅝	FairmtF .60	8	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9⅝	5⅝	FrWstFn	8	25	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
13⅝	5	FasrbMf		19	6	5⅞	6	
9⅞	4	Fedders		105	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	5	19	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
25½	12⅝	FdMog 1.20a	7	10	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	FedNMt .88	6	539	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
28	16½	FedPaBd .90	4	17	18	17⅝	17⅞	
24⅝	16½	FPap pf 1.20		10	22½	22½	22½	
20¼	10¾	FSignl 1	8	31	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
60	42	FedDSt 1.46	13	346	44⅝	44¼	44¼	
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.25	8	18	33⅝	33¼	33⅜+	⅛
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebrd		26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	FidFin .20e	5	11	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
35	26	FidelUp 2.40	7	22	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
22⅝	15	Fieldcrst 1a	6	13	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
11⅝	7	Filtrol	6	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19¼	9⅝	FinSanB .46	5	5	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
20½	9⅛	FinlFed .50	5	85	18⅛	18	18⅛	
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	13	90	22½	22¼	22⅜	
16⅝	12¼	FstChar .80t	6	116	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
23¾	16½	FstChic .96	7	321	20⅝	20	20 —	⅝
37¼	32	FtBnTex 1	10	2	34¾	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
46½	36⅝	FstnBn 1.20	11	8	41¾	41⅝	41⅝+	⅛
15⅝	8½	FstMiss .36	10	122	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
30⅝	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	126	29⅝	29	29⅝—	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	FINStBn 2	8	10	25⅝	25	25 —	¾
17¼	14	FstPa 1.32	10	28	16⅞	16½	16⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	FtPaMtg		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅝	9⅝	FstUnRl 1	14	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7½	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	11	79	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
26⅛	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	8	9	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
33⅝	23⅝	FischM 1.10	9	6	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8¼	FishFds .40	7	100	13⅛	12⅞	13	
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .28	7	48	14	13⅝	13⅝+	½
20⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	14	111	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Fleming .88	8	16	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
31⅝	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	19	208	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
23¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	8	26	23⅞	21	21¼+	⅛
32	25	Flin pfB 2.25		3	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	½
27⅝	16¼	FlaECst	14	9	24¼	22⅞	23⅝—	
24	13⅝	FlaGas 1	9	171	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞—	
38⅝	20⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	16	419	28	27⅝	27⅝—	
32½	25⅛	FlaPow 2.28	9	65	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
29¾	19⅛	FlaStl 1.20	11	13	21½	21½	21½—	
45½	30	FluorCp 1	9	187	35	34⅝	34⅞—	
7⅝	4⅝	FdFair .20	14	53	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
16	10¼	FooteCB 1	7	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	
61⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	6	424	60½	60⅛	60⅛+	⅛
18½	10½	ForMcK 1	7	106	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
29½	22⅞	FMK pf 1.80		10	27½	27	27 +	⅛
15¾	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		13	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
40⅛	26⅛	FtHowP .64	12	25	36⅞	36¼	36⅜—	
41⅛	21½	FosWh 1.10a	8	38	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛+	⅛
50⅝	27⅛	Foxboro 1	9	43	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	1⅛
35⅝	23¼	FrnklnM .70	9	2534	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	3⅝
31½	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	131	30⅛	29½	29½—	
19⅝	13	Frigtrn .70e	27	134	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
20¾	18⅝	Fruehf 1.80	8	79	29	28¾	28¾	
12⅞	4½	Fuqua .36	7	86	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
		G						
17⅝	10¾	GAFCp .60	7	99	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		17	19	18⅝	19 +	⅜
34¾	25⅛	GATX 1.38	12	51	32⅛	31¾	31⅞—	
45	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		1	41¾	41¾	41¾—	1
9⅝	4	GCA Cp	28	46	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	82	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	
7½	4⅝	Gobleind		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29½	21⅝	GamSk 1.48	5	16	23⅝	23¼	23⅞	
32¼	19¾	GamS pf1.60		4	22½	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
41	32¼	Gannett 1	19	119	38⅝	38⅝	38½—	
14	6½	GapSirs .15e	14	39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
31	16¼	GardDen .76	17	166	18½	18¼	18¼—	
16½	13⅛	Gartink 1.04	7	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾—	
15⅝	12⅛	GasSvc 1.20	10	26	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
26	16	Gearhrt .28	10	203	24	23	23 —	⅛
17⅛	12¾	Gemln 1.20a		x2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
12½	9⅛	GAInv 1.22e		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
64½	35¾	GnAmO 1b	17	153	59	58	58	
12⅝	8⅛	GenBanc .80	14	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
13⅝	9⅝	GnCable .72	10	168	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
26⅛	17	GCinma .68	8	80	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞—	1
6⅝	3¾	GenDevl	6	19	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	96	56¾	55⅝	55⅝—	¼
58¾	46	GenEl 1.80	13	826	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	
34⅝	26⅛	GnFood 1.50	9	425	31⅞	31¼	31⅝+	⅛
23⅝	15⅝	GnGth 1.34e	20	7	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GenHost .60		33	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	
21⅝	8¼	GenInst .22f	15	192	21⅛	20¾	20⅞—	⅛
37⅞	27¾	GnInstr pf 3		2	37¾	37¾	37¾	
21	13½	GenMed .30	11	24	19	18¾	18½	
35⅝	26¾	GenMills .76	14	154	31⅞	31	31 —	⅜
78⅞	57¾	GnMot 5.55e	8	1187	75⅞	74⅝	75¼—	⅛
72½	65	GnMot pf 5		3	70¾	70⅛	70⅝—	⅛
8¾	5	GenPort	16	288	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19⅝	15⅝	GPU 1.48	9	298	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
56⅝	34¼	GnSignl 1.04	14	71	52½	52⅛	52½	
8⅛	3¼	GenSteel	6	50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
31⅞	23⅝	GTelEl 2	10	1003	31	30⅝	30⅞	
29	26½	GTlEl pf2.48		7	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
16½	14⅝	GTFl pf 1.30		z30	16½	16½	16½	
27⅛	18	GTire 1.10b	6	82	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
9	4⅞	Genesco	8	59	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.40	5	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
38⅞	30	GaPacif .80	15	518	34⅝	34¼	34½	
28⅛	26⅝	GaPw pf2.52		15	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	
29⅞	26	GaPw pf2.75		18	29½	29¼	29¼	
83⅞	69	GaPw pf7.80		z100	86½	86½	86½	
86⅛	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z110	85¾	85	85	
26⅝	19½	Gerber 1.30	8	29	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
207⅝	157	GettyO 2.50a	14	49	194	191½	193¾	
18	16¼	GettO pf1.20		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12⅞	8⅝	GiantPC .60	9	12	10	9⅞	10	
11⅝	7⅛	Gibr Fin	5	82	10	9⅞	9⅞	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	12	42	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
16¼	9⅛	GiffdHill .80	8	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
38⅞	24⅝	Gillette 1.50	10	98	27⅝	27½	27½	
18	7¾	GinosInc	7	160	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
14¾	6¼	GleasW .29e		11	11½	11⅜	11½	
11¼	6⅛	GlobMar		38	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
28½	16¾	GlobeUn 1	6	43	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
20⅞	11½	VoidwtFn	4	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
21	13⅝	GoldW pf .78		5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
29⅝	18	Goodrh 1.12		107	27⅝	27¼	27¼	
25¼	20⅝	Goodyr 1.10	16	819	22⅝	22	22¼	
16¼	9⅝	GorJwlA .40	6	4	12⅝	12	12⅛	
31⅛	22	Gould 1.12	10	121	29⅝	29¼	29⅛	
30¾	19¼	Gould pf1.35		44	29	29	29	
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	9	281	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	
34⅛	24⅝	Grainger .36	15	32	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	
19½	12⅝	GrandUn 1	7	x13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17⅝	10¼	Granitvl .96	5	8	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	
19⅞	13¼	GrayDrg .60	5	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	19	297	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
28	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	5	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
34¾	27¼	GtNoNk 1.10	7	31	28⅛	27¾	27¾	
24¾	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	7	303	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
31⅞	16⅛	GtWstUtd	7	60	23⅞	23½	23½	
22⅝	16⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		64	20¼	19⅝	20	
20⅞	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	24	13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	8	254	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		43	2⅛	2	2	
3¼	1⅛	Grolier		106	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	14	Grumm .80	4	48	18	17¾	17¾	
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .38	8	37	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
3½	1	Guard Mtg		23	1½	1½	1½	
20⅝	14¾	GulfWstn .68	4	518	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
8½	2¾	GlfWind wt		414	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
100⅝	74	GlfW pf 3.87		1	82½	82½	82½	
47½	34	GlfW pf 2.50		12	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
12⅝	7½	GlfLfHld .60	8	268	12⅛	12	12	
3⅛	1¼	GulfMtg		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30¼	20⅝	GulfOil 1.80	8	1220	30½	29⅞	30¼	
21⅝	13¾	GulfRes 1	8	84	18⅝	18	18	
24	19¾	GlfR pfC1.60		20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	9	189	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
58	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		z10	56½	56½	56½	
6⅝	3½	Gulton .05e	9	73	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		H						
7⅛	3	HMW Ind	11	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
36¼	27¾	HackW 2.80	8	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
22	14¾	HallFB .66	13	20	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	
22¼	13¾	HallPrt .88a	9	7	22⅛	22½	22½	
69⅝	48¼	Hallibrt .56a	11	734	55⅞	54¾	54⅞	
25⅝	16¼	HamrIP 1.30	7	48	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	
18¼	16⅝	HanJSe 1.49e		67	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
23¼	19⅝	HanJIn 1.88e		20	22½	22	22⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Handlmn .20	14	78	5⅛	5	5	
21⅞	18⅝	HandyHa .80	7	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	
V¼&	½G	Hanes 1.3	46	6	245	28⅝	28	
60½	43¼	Hanna 1.80	8	7	48½	48⅛	48⅛	
34½	21⅛	HarBrJ 1.32	8	39	33½	33	33	
10	6⅝	Hardees	7	19	9	8⅞	8⅞	
32¾	14⅝	Harman .50b	8	42	31⅞	31½	31½	
22⅞	14	Harnisht .80	7	81	18⅛	18	18	
16⅝	12	Harrah .30a	9	6	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	
39⅛	31⅝	HarrBk 1.50	7	20	37⅝	37½	37½	
34⅞	26⅝	Harris .80	8	443	34¼	33¼	33⅝	
27⅞	18⅝	Harsco 1.40b	6	32	24¾	24¼	24¼	
14½	8¾	HartSMx .72	8	28	13⅝	13¼	13½	
29½	17⅛	HarteHk .60	12	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
24⅝	20	HawlEl 1.88	9	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18¼	11¼	HayesAlb 1b	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltine .05e	5	38	11¼	10¾	10¾	
9⅝	6⅝	Hecks .12	8	34	9	8⅞	8⅞	
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .30t		145	12⅝	12½	12½	
17⅝	9	HelmB .60a	6	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
34⅛	26½	HeinzH 1.88	10	46	32⅝	32	32	
49½	30¼	HelmerP .40	12	23	47⅝	47	47	
2¼	1¼	Hemisp Cap		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27½	16⅛	Hershey 1.12	6	45	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
23⅝	7⅝	Hesston		31	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅛	15½	Hestn pf 1.60		11	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
59¼	29⅝	Heublin 1.32	10	292	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
117⅝	77⅝	HewltPk .40	24	398	79	78	78	
7⅞	4½	HghVolt .05e	22	193	7⅛	6¾	6¾	
24	17½	Hillenbd .82	9	30	22⅝	22	22	
23¾	15	HiltonHtl .92	11	66	21⅛	20½	20½	
28	19⅝	Hobart .72	13	142	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
23½	14¾	HoernW .90	10	280	27⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .10e	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20	10⅝	Holiday .40	18	293	12⅞	12½	12½	
46⅛	26	HollyS 2.40	4	24	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
44	24⅝	Homestk 1a	19	163	37⅛	36½	36⅞	
56⅝	32⅝	Honywll 1.60	9	299	44½	43¾	44⅛	
24⅛	18⅝	HoovBB 1.12	7	21	23	22⅝	22⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Horizon		35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	11⅝	HospAff .32	8	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	
28⅛	20¾	HospCpA .40	10	189	28	27⅝	27⅝	
16	8¼	HostIntl .40	591	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18	10¼	Houdall .90a	6	40	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
30¼	23½	Houdpf 2.25		3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
17¼	11½	HougMif .72	8	7	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	
13⅛	7¼	HousFab .28	8	35	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅛	15⅝	HoushF 1.20	7	490	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	
46⅝	35½	HouF pf2.37		1	44¼	44¼	44¼	
40	29⅝	HouF pf2.50		4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
36⅛	23⅝	Housind 1.76	9	418	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
36⅝	25	HousNG .70	12	145	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	HowJohn .32	8	179	11⅛	10⅞	11	
17⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20	12	15	17	16⅞	17	
22⅝	14	HudsnA .80	68	6	19¼	19	19	
8⅛	4½	HughHat .40	6	14	7¼	7	7	
52½	34	HughsTl .50	13	154	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	
18⅞	11⅝	Humana .59	11	27	18⅝	18¼	18½	
15¼	10¼	HuntCh .34	13	13	12⅛	12	12	
25⅝	13¾	HuttnEF .60	4	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅞	10⅝	Huyck .60	14	42	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15	8¾	Hydroml .52	8	1074	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
		I						
23½	16¼	ICInds 1.40	7	61	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
45¾	33⅝	ICInd pf 3.50		10	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
104⅞	75	IC Ind pf 6		1	103	103	103	
5¾	3	ICN Pharm	8	119	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
47½	34½	INACp 2.10	14	378	43⅝	42⅝	43	
20¼	16½	INAIn 1.59a		15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
13¾	9⅝	IUInt .90	12	210	13¼	13	13	
21	15½	IUInt pf 1.25		2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
31¼	26	IdahoP 2.16	10	41	29¼	29	29	
23¾	13¼	IdealBa 1.20	9	166	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	5	27	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
28	22½	IllPowr 2.20	10	105	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	
34¾	30	IlPow pf4.47		z200	33	33	33	
30	21	ITW .36	15	3	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	
18⅝	10⅝	ImplCpA .24	5	425	16¼	15⅝	16	
37	25⅛	INCO 1.40a	15	782	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝	
7¾	4¾	IncCap .88e		1	7½	7½	7½	
10¼	8⅞	IncCCu .80e		7	9½	9½	9½	
81	66	IndiM pf7.08		z100	80	79½	79½	
119½	102	IndM pf 12		z500	118	117¾	117¾	
28¼	19⅝	IndiGas 2.12	7	7	29	29	29	
25½	20	IndpIPL 1.82	10	28	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18	12⅝	IndiNat 1.20	8	17	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	InexcoO	21	236	15	14⅝	14⅝	
95½	65⅝	IngerR 2.48	11	82	66¼	66	66	
57½	44⅛	IngR pf 2.35		24	46	45	45	
34	24	Inlnd Con 1	7	21	26	25⅝	25⅝	
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.60	9	147	48⅝	48	48	
17⅝	7⅝	Inmont .80	7	118	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15	8⅝	Insilco .80e	7	36	15	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅛	12¼	Insil pfA1.25		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
31¼	20⅝	InspCop .50e		6	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
2⅛	1	InstlnvTr		1	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	7	Intagon .36	7	100	10⅛	9⅞	10	
48⅝	36⅝	Interco 1.66	8	29	41	40⅝	41	
8⅞	3⅝	IntercDiv		20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42⅛	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	6	36¾	36½	36⅝	
288½	223⅝	IBM 10	17	572	269½	267¾	268¾	
28⅝	19	IntFlevF .44	21	365	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅝	22⅝	IntHarv 1.85	5	252	31⅝	31	31	
42¼	32¾	IntMinC 2.40	6	157	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	
16⅞	6⅛	IntMng .40e	7	83	16⅝	16	16	
20⅛	15⅝	IntMulti .85	8	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	
79¼	56½	IntPaper 2	10	318	58	57⅝	57⅝	
8	5⅝	IntRectif .20		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅞	22¼	IntTT 1.76	9	1408	34½	33⅝	33⅝	
63⅛	44	IntTT pfH 4		7	63¼	63¼	63¼	
59½	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		1	59	59	59	
58⅝	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		270	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
65⅝	47	IntTT pfO 5		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
41½	27⅛	ITT pfN 2.25		53	41⅝	41	41	
63	45⅝	ITT pfI 4.50		8	62⅞	62½	62½	
32	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	7	39	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
83¼	64	Intrcept 5		1	82	82	82	
37⅞	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.60	8	12	31	31	31	
17⅛	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	10	32	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
7	4¾	IntrstUn .24	21	38	6	5⅞	6	
25¼	19¾	IowaBf	3	32	21¾	21	21	
17⅞	13¼	IowaEl 1.40	9	17	17	16⅞	17	
22¾	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.64	11	79	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
28⅝	24⅝	IowIll pf2.31		z200	27	26⅝	27	
26	21⅞	IowaPL 2.10	10	24	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
22½	17⅝	IowePS 1.80	11	50	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	IocoHsp .05e	11	62	6⅛	6	6	
19⅝	6⅛	ItekCp	31	85	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅞	5¼	ItelCp .30	7	492	15⅝	15⅛	15½	
		J-K						
17⅛	16⅝	JamesF .80	10	28	17½	17⅛	17⅜	
23⅝	13¾	Jantzen .80	6	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
10¾	7⅛	JapanF .91e		41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅝	24⅛	JeffPilot .80	11	30	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
89½	69½	JerCe pf7.88		z100	83	83	83	
130	110¼	JeC pf 13.50		z300	127½	127	127½	
113	100½	JerCen pf 11		z140	112	112	112	
24½	19¼	JewelC 1.30	8	88	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
8⅛	3⅞	Jewelcor	9	16	4⅝	4½	4½	
35⅞	23	JhnMan 1.40	9	2720	29	28⅛	28⅝	
96½	68⅝	JohnsJn 1a	19	484	69¼	65½	65½	
17¾	12½	JohnsEP .80	5	35	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
31⅝	12⅝	JohnCn 1.20	10	57	30½	29⅞	29⅞	
19¾	12½	JonLogn .50	5	43	16¼	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅞	20⅞	Jorgen 1	6	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20¾	16	Jostens .80	10	174	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
50⅞	32⅝	JoyMfg 1.30	11	67	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
57⅝	32⅝	KLM Air	4	4	35⅝	35	35	
40⅛	27¼	KaiserAl 1.20	16	118	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
46	30⅝	KaiAgr 4.12		1	62	62	62	
76¼	57	Kai 57pf 4.75		2	70⅛	70½	70½	
70½	55½	Kai 66pf 4.75		1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
11½	5⅝	KaisCem .50	9	93	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
16½	12⅝	KaiCe pf1.37		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
32	24	KaiCe pf2.50		2	32½	32½	32½	
13⅛	9⅝	Kane Mil .28	4	61	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
31⅝	19¼	Kaneb 1	19	72	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
30	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	31	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
31	15	KCSouIn 1r	7	57	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
22	18	KanGEl 1.76	8	24	22	21⅝	21⅝	
24⅛	14⅝	KanNb 1.30b	9	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	34	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
29	25½	KaPL pf2.32		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
9⅝	3	Katy Ind		56	9	8	8	
34	11⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		18	23½	23	23	
11¾	6⅛	KeefBrd .08e	25	125	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅝	7⅝	Kawecki	17	16	17⅝	16⅞	17	
11⅝	4⅞	KeeneCp .30	6	11	11⅛	11	11	
10¾	5⅝	Keller	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
28⅛	20	Kellogg 1.10	15	144	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅝	12	Kellwood .80	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
29⅞	25¼	Kennct .20e	37	426	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
23⅛	20	KyUtil 1.64	8	27	22⅝	22	22	
22	13	KerrGls .40	5	69	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
82⅝	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	14	151	70¼	69	69	

(Continued on next page)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Flash...Paris Bourse

JAN. 27, 1977 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976-77 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Jan. 27	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '73, '74, '75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 250.50	312.80	320.90 - 316	4	4.8	42.63 - 89.14 - 83.00c	9,549	Special meeting Dec. 21 ratified Elf-Antar facilities sharing accord.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 207.50	254.50	255.50 - 255	9	4.3	9.96 - 13.27 - 28.22	2,623	Free share (1 for 10) Oct. '76. Same div. '77 despite new share distribution.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass.food	736 - 457	484	500 - 490	—	5.2	102 - 28.38 - —24.39c	2,332	Group 1976 cash flow expected to exceed that of 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 160.50	167.20	169.50 - 167	10	6.6	9.50 - 16.96 - 16.47	1,866	Cie. Maritime Chargeurs Réunis sales 9 mos '76 = 489 MF (same as '75).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	152 - 66.20	100.50	104.50 - 102.90	6	7.0	9.74 - 11.18 - 18.02c	1,672	SFEDTP subsidiary to start Douala-Edea route improvement.
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	161.50 - 95.10	101.40	107 - 100.50	6	6.9	13.02 - 10.36 - 15.85	5,758	C.C.F. now listed on Brussels and Antwerp Stock Exchanges.
CREDIT INDUST. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	100	101 - 100	9	6.5	8.63 - 6.77 - 10.84	4,528	As of Nov. 3, '76, CIC Group's customer deposits totalled Fr. 41.4 billion.
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 - 56	62.50	66.50 - 63	9	8.8	6.72 - 5.54 - 6.64c	4,800	Deposits for the last 12-month period increased by 22%.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	173 - 82.40	90.50	94 - 92.20	9	8.8	15.98 - 28.13 - 9.62c	3,684	1st. 9 months Co. turnover (ex-taxes) = 3,395 MF (+3% vs. '75). Export +16%.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 168.50	169	170 - 169.90	5	6.5	(non signific. - 36.50	2,193	Oct. 1, '75-Sept. 30, '76 profit = 27 MF (+19.5%). Fr. 11 dividend (vs. Fr. 10).
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 - 315	385	402 - 390	13	4.6	27.19 - 23.02 - 29.27c	1,497	1st. semester '76 turnover (ex-taxes) = 819,687,000 Fr. +30% vs. '75).
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 162	167.50	168 - 165	6	3.3	— - — - 26.94c	2,806	Net profit last 40 weeks of Grand Inion (USA) = $14,271,000 (up 117.4%).
IMETAL	Mining	124.70 - 78.10	90.10	93 - 90.80	37	3.7	7.59 - 17.97 - 2.44c	7,944	Regrouping of Commercial network into new holding: Minemet.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 391	390	408 - 391	36	2.0	31.77 - — - 11.00c	3,157	'76 net dividend = Fr. 7.90 (vs. Fr. 7.20 in '75) payable as of Oct. 11.
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	26.20 - 19.80	20.95	20.80 - 20.55	72	6.7	2.03 - 0.18 - 0.29	13,415	1976 results have registered a definite progress over 1975.
PECHELBRONN	Hold.(in.)	88.10 - 66	75	75 - 74.50	7	8.0	11.71 - 6.52 - 10.76	2,825	68.4% of capital obtained in bid for Hauts Fourneaux de Chasse (Lyons).
PECHINEY-U.G.-KUHLM.	Chem.min.	119 - 65	77.50	77.20 - 76.40	—	6.5	14.50 - 29.50 - —6.30c	25,162	'76 group consol. results could record slight profit after '75 loss.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	409.80 - 186	262	269 - 263.90	5	3.8	71.04 - 38.24 - 54.71c	9,351	Group '76 consol. turnover estimate (ex-taxes) over 35 billion Fr. (+25%).
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.70 - 64	82.10	86 - 82	—	—	15.84 - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '76: oil tonnage refined (+4%); product sales (+5.6%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 520	596	597 - 592	19	2.5	35.94 - 35.87 - 31.18c	926	Turnover March 1-Nov. 30, 1976, period = 1,760 MF (up 15%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 - 310	363.80	368.20 - 365	—	3.4	(not relevant)	22,572	Rolinco now distributing 1 free share for 20 held.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 - 1680	1835	1877 - 1855	35	1.4	4.64 - 71.76 - 52.21c	266	Group ski production in '76=1,240,000 pairs (up 33%).

(b) Tax credit not included C: Consolidated.

January 26, 1977

NL Industries, Inc.

has acquired through merger

The Rucker Company

The undersigned assisted in this transaction and acted as financial advisor to NL Industries, Inc.

Salomon Brothers

One New York Plaza, New York, New York 10004
Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco
Members of Major Securities Exchanges.

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	16¼	KeystCon 1a	6	24	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
	19⅛	KiddeW 1.20	6	18	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
	43	KiddepfC 4		1	50	50	50	
	36¼	KimbCl 1.80	8	240	46⅛	40⅝	41½+	⅜
	8⅝	KingDSt .40	7	101	12½	12	12⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	KirschCo .90	9	278	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	28⅞	KnightRid .72	12	46	37	36¾	37	
	8⅝	Koehrin .50e	7	31	18⅞	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
	20	Koppers .90	9	202	24	23½	23⅝	
	50	Kopprpf 4		z130	53	52½	52½—	½
	3¼	Koracrp	4	10	7½	7½	7½	
	40⅛	Kraft 2.32	8	54	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜+	⅛
	31¼	Kresges .32	17	1455	35⅛	34⅞	35 +	⅛
	10	Kroehler	15	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
	17⅛	Kroger 1.44	8	54	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
	4½	Kysor .60	10	2	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛

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1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	3¾	LFE Co	31	27	6⅛	5¾	5¾+	⅛
	10	LTV Cp	6	297	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
	42½	LTVCp pf 5		1	52¼	52¼	52¼+	½
	17½	LacGas 1.66	10	14	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
	12	LamSes 1.10	13	9	21	20⅞	21 —	⅛
	14⅛	LaneBry .80	7	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
	6⅛	LearSieg .50	7	213	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	½
	23⅞	Lears pf2.25		20	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
	24⅞	Leasw 1.10b	9	11	30½	30	30⅛+	⅛
	10⅞	LeedsN .60b	18	52	27⅛	26½	27 +	⅛
	12	Leesona .75	6	9	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
	10⅛	LehPCt 1	18	14	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
	7⅛	LehValy		77	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	16⅞	Lehmn 1.25e		84	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	4½	Lennar		11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
	18	Lenox 1	10	18	22	22	22 +	⅛
	4⅛	LesFay .40b	6	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	18⅛	LeviStra .80	6	165	28⅞	28	28⅛	
	4	LevitzF	20	185	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
	20⅛	LOF 1.80a	7	222	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
	55⅛	LOF pf 4.75		1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
	9⅛	LibrtyCo .52	6	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	7⅛	LibrtyLn		25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	9	16	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
	42½	LillyEli 1.30	16	225	43	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
	24	LincNat 1.60	11	213	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞—	⅛
	46	LincNtpf 3		1	70	70	70 —	1
	15⅛	LincPl 1.72		5	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
	1½	LionelCp	8	52	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅞	Littonln .16t	18	276	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
	27	Littn cvpf 3		4	37	36⅞	37 +	¾
	16¼	Litton pfB 2		5	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	
	6⅛	Lockheed	3	241	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
	16½	Loctite .12	16	34	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
	21	Loews 1.20	7	154	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
	6	LomaFin .50	10	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	11¼	LomN .71e	16	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	14	LonStar 1.10	11	224	22	22⅛	22	
	59	LoneS pf4.50		3	90	90	90 +	3⅛
	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.56	8	168	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	112	LIL pfN 13		z10	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛+	⅛
	24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		4	27½	27½	27⅛	
	27⅛	LongDr .12e	21	18	32⅛	32	32 —	⅜
	8½	LoralCp .48	8	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	
	22	LaLand 1.20	12	530	31½	30⅜	30⅞—	⅜
	12	LaPacif .20b	14	177	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	21⅛	LouisGs 1.92	9	84	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
	16⅛	Lowenst .60	22	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	31⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	14	86	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞+	⅛
	13	LuckyS .68b	14	168	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
	6⅛	Ludlow .40		27	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	2	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
	12⅛	LykesCo .40	4	49	13⅛	13⅛	13½—	⅛
	28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		12	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
	4	LynCSys .20	12	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

M

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	10⅛	MBPX .40a	4	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
	25⅛	MCAInc 1b	8	147	41⅛	41	41 —	⅛
	3½	MEI Cp	6	45	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
	10⅛	MGICIn .10		206	19½	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
	7⅛	MacAF .40b	7	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	2¾	MacDon	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	Macke .36	6	35	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
	4⅛	Macmill .20	8	86	9⅛	9⅛	9½+	⅛
	26⅛	Macy 1.30	8	53	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
	9½	MadsFd .72a		31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
	4	MSG Cp	6	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	6⅛	MagicCf .22	8	313	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
	21⅛	Mallory 1	18	49	35	35	35	
	20	MalHyde .68	12	24	25⅛	25	25 —	½
	4⅛	Manhin .28	4	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
	29	MfrHan 1.92	8	365	40⅛	39	39 —	1⅛
	32⅛	MAPCO 1.10	16	57	45¼	44⅛	45 +	⅛
	7⅛	MaratM .32a	3	37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	41⅛	MaratOil 2	10	93	58	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	Maremt .60	7	3	19	18⅛	18⅛	
	8⅛	MarMid .80	12	311	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	MarionL .32	12	62	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	28½	Marley 1.20	7	19	47⅛	46⅛	47 +	⅛
	11⅛	Marriot .25t	18	1274	11½	11	11 —	⅛
	52½	MrshMcL 2	17	132	58⅛	58	58 —	⅛
	16½	MarshF 1.24	12	124	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
	16⅞	MartMa 1.40	8	437	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	MaryKay .40	15	71	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
	17	MarldCu .60b	9	45	27	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
	19	MascoCp .28	14	209	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
	17	Masonite .60	13	27	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	MasM 1.11e	16	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	16⅛	MassyFer 1a	3	186	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
	14⅛	MasCp 1.60		12	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
	10⅛	MasInc .96e		32	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	16⅛	MatsuE .28e	12	70	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
	4⅛	Mattel	5	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	28⅛	MayDSt 1.12	10	67	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
	24⅛	MayerO 1.20	10	9	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
	2⅛	MaysJW		169	3	3⅛	3⅛	
	20⅛	Maytg 1.50a	14	24	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
	13	McCord .84	6	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
	37⅛	McDer 1	4	206	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
	40⅛	McDnld .05e	17	1079	45⅛	44½	44⅛—	1⅛
	14⅛	McDonD .44	8	104	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	McDonh .90	5	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
	21⅛	McGEd 1.50	10	22	29½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
	12¼	McGrwH .64	10	179	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
	20⅛	MGH pf 1.20		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
	26⅛	McIntyr 1	30	z1580	33⅛	31½	32⅛+	⅛
	13⅛	McKee .90	7	14	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
	16⅛	McLean .46	9	22	26	25⅛	26 +	⅛
	16⅛	McLouf 1.60	12	294	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
	9½	McNeil .80	7	2	12	11⅛	12	
	16⅛	MeadCp .92	5	102	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
	35⅛	Mea pfA2.80		4	51	51	51 +	⅛
	35⅛	Mea pfB2.80		6	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
	17	Medusa 1.60	8	37	30	29⅛	30 +	⅛
	17⅛	Melville .96	11	317	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	⅛
	9⅛	Menasc .80	6	63	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	42⅛	MercStr .80	9	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
	59	Merck 1.50	18	668	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
	10¼	Meredith .78	5	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
	14½	MerrLyn .80	8	275	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
	19	MesaPet .10	23	337	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
	24½	MesP pf 1.60		x237	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	1
	6	Mesabi 1.28e	9	141	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	16⅞	MestaM 1.50e	8	3	28	27⅛	27⅛—	½
	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	143	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
	15	Metrom 1.10	7	82	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
	73	MtE pf8.32		z10	91	91	91 —	½
	11½	MichGs 1.10	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	17½	MichTbe 1.20	8	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
	26⅛	MhWI pf2.67		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
	25	MhWI pf2.12		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
	13⅛	Micrown .40	11	32	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
	12½	MidCtl 1.16	9	71	18⅛	18⅛	18 +	⅛
	13⅛	MidSUt 1.36	10	888	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
	1	MidldM		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

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31⅞	18¾	MidlRo 1.60	7	61	30⅝	30	30 —	½
29½	20⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	22	24½	24¼	24¼+	⅛
27¾	16	MilgoEl	16	824	27⅞	27¼	27⅞—	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .60	7	48	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
25	21½	MinnGs 1.72	8	6	23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
66⅛	51¼	MinMM 1.45	16	732	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	
21½	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	8	48	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
15¼	11½	MirroAl .96	10	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8	MissnEq .36	8	60	17⅛	17½	17⅛—	⅛
45¾	22⅛	MoPacC 1.60	7	73	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
29	20⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	9	55	28⅛	28½	28½—	¼
16	9⅛	MoPSv 1b	8	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
27¼	24⅛	MoPS pf2.44		5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	2
46½	47⅛	mobil 3.80	8	382	66⅛	66	66⅛	
7	3⅛	MobileH		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	15¼	Mohasco .90	7	99	17⅞	17½	17⅛—	
9⅛	3	MohkDta	24	129	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
45¼	18	Molycorp 1a	10	37	44⅛	44	44 —	1⅛
27⅛	16	Monrh 1.20a	6	3	27½	27¼	27¼—	⅛
15⅛	6¼	Monogr .28	6	34	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	MonrE .20	27	118	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	309	79⅞	79	79⅛+	⅛
38¼	26⅛	MonDU 2.40	8	35	38¼	37⅞	38 —	⅛
28½	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	10	118	25½	25	25¼—	⅛
23⅛	21¼	MontSt 1.80a		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
12	7⅛	MONY .96e	13	86	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
55½	29⅛	MooreM 1	5	70	44⅛	44	44⅛—	⅛
64⅛	50	Morgan 2	11	133	54½	54	54 —	¾
26⅛	18	MorrKnu 1	6	13	23⅛	23	23⅛	
13¾	10⅛	MorseSh .50	4	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MtgTrAm		13	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
22¼	13⅛	MorNor .88		123	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
59	51¼	Motorola .84	19	239	51⅛	50	50 —	2
47	30¼	MtFuel 2	12	67	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞—	⅛
27⅛	19	MtStTel 1.88	10	45	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	Munford .40	5	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7½	5⅛	Munsd pf .40		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
28⅛	16⅛	MurpOil .60	7	89	27⅛	26½	26½—	1⅛
21⅛	13⅛	MurryO 1.20	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
17	14⅛	MattOm 1.32		7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	MyersL .40		19	10	9⅞	9⅞	

N

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
38⅛	23⅛	NCRCp .72	13	1100	36	34⅛	35⅛+	1⅛
22⅛	18⅛	NLInd 1.20	9	1298	22¼	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
21⅛	20⅛	NLInd wi		4	22	22	22 +	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	NLTCp .64	7	176	23½	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
12½	6⅛	NVF 2.45t	7	43	9⅛	8⅞	9	
51⅛	37⅛	Nabisco 2.40	10	139	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞+	⅞
36½	29⅛	NalcoCh .96	16	51	32⅛	32½	32⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	8	18	19½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
20	10¼	NashuaC .68	11	106	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11	NatAirl .50	21	71	12⅛	12½	12½—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NAvia .77e		14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10½	NatCan .57	5	20	13	12⅞	13 +	¼
25⅛	21	NCan pf 1.50		6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
43⅛	18	NtlChem .40	12	60	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	NtChyL .30e	7	16	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
29	25	NatDetr 1.52	7	2	28	28	28 —	⅛
27½	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	7	145	25	24½	24½+	⅛
29⅛	21	NatFG 2.16	8	75	29⅛	28⅛	29 +	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	64	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
8	3⅛	NatHom		20	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Natlnd .30	4	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14	9⅛	Natlnd pf.60		1	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
26⅛	14	NMdCre .09e	14	860	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	NMedE .36	7	134	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	NMineSv .50	12	32	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
58½	36	NatPrsto 2	7	123	54⅛	52⅞	52⅞—	⅛
55⅛	24⅛	NtSemic	22	914	25¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
15	9⅛	NSvcInd .82	8	42	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
19¼	12⅛	NStand .96	8	57	18½	18⅛	18½—	⅛
52¼	37⅛	NatlStl 2.50	10	7	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
42⅛	22½	Natoma 1.40	8	295	41⅛	39½	39⅛—	1⅛
21	15⅛	Neptune .60	10	55	21¼	21¼	21½+	½
25½	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	39	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
207	16⅛	NevP pf 1.74		z220	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	½
25⅛	21⅛	NevP pf 2.30		z400	25⅛	25¼	25⅛+	⅛
23	20⅛	NevP pf 1.95		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	¼
23⅛	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	145	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	NEnGE 1.36	8	19	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
107	103⅛	NEG pf 9.80		z900	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛—	⅛
36⅛	25⅛	NEngT 2.60	10	37	36⅛	35⅛	36 +	⅛
31½	24	NYSEG 2.40	9	33	30⅛	29⅞	30 —	⅛
104	85	NYSE pf8.80		z360	101	100	100	
18⅛	11	Newhall .56	12	200	18½	18½	18½	
31	23	Newmt 1.60	15	234	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	88	88	88 —	2
15⅛	12½	NiaMP 1.24	9	415	15½	15⅛	15¼	
40	31¼	NiaMpf 3.40		z40	40	40	40	
56	44⅛	NiaMpf 4.85		z1040	56	56	56	
59½	48	NiaMpf 5.25		z20	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
113½	95⅛	NiMpf 10.60		z100	112½	112½	112½	
87⅛	72	NiaM pf 7.72		z300	85½	84	85½+	½
14	11	NiagShr .97e		3	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
31⅛	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	56	29⅛	29½	29⅛—	¼
31	22⅛	Nicor pf 1.90		1	29⅛	29⅛	29½—	⅛
33⅛	27⅛	NorfWm 1.76	7	248	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	NorIn 1.25	5	14	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
50⅛	22¼	Norris 1.60	7	54	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	9	3	47	47	47	
8¼	2⅛	NoAMtg .60e		23	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
36	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	6	39	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	7	38	4⅛	4	4⅛	⅛
1 ⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11½	9⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	649	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16	NIndPS 1.44	8	62	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
53	33⅛	NorNGs 2.08	7	380	45½	44⅛	45 —	⅛
95	85	NoNG pf5.50		z40	95	95	95	
30⅛	23⅛	NoStPw 1.94	10	445	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
51	44	NSPw pf4.08		z1500	51	51	51	
42⅛	25⅛	NorTel .64	11	464	30⅛	29½	29⅛—	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate		85	34	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛+
49½	22⅛	Northrp 1.40	9	27	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
36⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	12	65	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
57⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.92	11	56	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
38	24⅛	NwtEnr 2	7	19	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
37⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr cf 2	7	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
50⅛	32⅛	Nwtind 2.25	5	86	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
26⅛	14½	Nwstind wt		42	25⅛	25½	25⅛—	⅛
111½	73	Nwtin pf4.20		5	111½	111	111⅛+	1
13⅛	9⅛	NwtMLfe 1e	17	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
36½	27½	NwtSW 1.20	13	3	30	30	30	
39	25⅛	Norton 1.80	8	35	38⅛	38½	38½—	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim .60b	9	82	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
54	38½	NorIS pf1.60		11	42	42	42 —	½
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	6	27¼	27	27 —	⅛

O

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅛	9⅛	OKCCp 1	5	70	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	OakInd .40	9	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	OakiteP 1	9	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
26⅛	13⅛	OccidPet 1	14	1248	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
16	5⅛	OccidPet wt		201	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
42⅛	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		6	42⅛	42	42⅛	
85	46	OccIP pf3.60		26	84	83	83 —	1⅛
83⅛	47⅛	OccIP pf 4		21	82	81⅛	81⅛—	1
28⅛	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		19	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	6	109	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
41	25⅛	Ogdn pf 1.87		4	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
21	16⅛	OhioEd 1.70	10	672	20⅛	20¼	20½	
54½	44⅛	OhEd pf 4.40		z10	53	53	53 —	1
95⅛	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z2000	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛+	1⅛
112⅛	103⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z230	112⅛	112	112⅛+	¼
115	103	OhE pf 10.76		z50	115	115	115	
86⅛	67⅛	OPwB pf7.60		z600	85	84	84	
131½	112½	OhP pfA 14		z110	131	131	131 +	1
38½	116	OhPw pf 14		z150	131	131	131 +	1¼
23½	17⅛	OklaGE 1.48	10	1002	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11½	10	OklGE pf .80		z370	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	¼
42¼	23⅛	OklaNG 2	7	91	40	39½	39⅛+	⅛
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.50	7	69	41⅛	41	41	
37⅛	26⅛	Olnkrft 1.10	9	87	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Omark .72	8	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅛	9	Oneida .84	8	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅛	13¼	Opelik n .84	7	2	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16½	13	OrenRk 1.36	9	39	16¼	15⅞	16	
15⅛	6⅛	Orange .20b	17	104	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
36½	21⅛	OutMar 1.40	8	26	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
19½	12⅛	OutletCo .80	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	OvernitT .90	8	12	22½	22⅛	22½—	⅛
27⅛	10⅛	OverSh .30b	7	82	27¼	26⅛	27⅛—	⅛
66⅛	42	OwenCn 1	13	207	63⅛	63	63⅛—	⅛
63¼	50	Owenill 1.88	8	99	54⅛	54	54⅛+	⅛
98	81	Ownil pf4.75		2	88⅛	88	88	
27⅛	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .76	7	41	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛

P - Q

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅛	5⅛	PNBMR .40	18	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
58½	35	PPGInd 2.20	8	85	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
14⅛	12½	PacAS 1.24		20	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
24⅛	20	PacGE 2	8	990	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
20	16½	PacLtg 1.68	8	99	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
39⅛	26⅛	PacLm 1.40	16	16	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
33⅛	24½	PacPetrl .86	9	53	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
24½	20	PacPw 1.80	9	111	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
18½	13⅛	PacTT 1.40	9	57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	PacTin .80	12	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .45e	4	16	8⅛	8	8	
17½	12½	PalW pf 1.30		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
10½	4⅛	PalmBc .50	5	72	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅛	Pamida .12	7	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	PanAm		213	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
49⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.30	9	197	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
15⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	8	36	14½	14¼	14½	
18⅛	12½	Pargas 1	14	564	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
45	32	Parg pf 2.64		5	47⅛	45⅛	47⅛+	2⅛
36⅛	17⅛	ParkrDr .10e	9	56	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	½
36½	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	10	4	36⅛	36	36⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .48	8	37	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	½
14⅛	7⅛	PatrkP 1.25t	15	127	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16½	Paylsnw .40	9	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	½
24⅛	14⅛	Peabody .16	12	63	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b		100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
60⅛	43⅛	Penney 1.28	12	596	44⅛	43⅛	44 —	⅛
22⅛	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	9	74	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
55	44⅛	PaPL pf 4.40		z50	53½	53½	53½	
56	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z160	55⅛	55½	55½	
97	80¼	PaPL pf 8.40		z260	94	93½	93½+	½
108	99⅛	PaPL pf 9.24		z90	105½	104½	104½—	2
114⅛	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z130	114⅛	113½	114⅛	
130⅛	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z130	130	129¼	130 +	
37⅛	26⅛	Pennwlt 1.60	10	48	34⅛	33⅛	34 —	⅛
52⅛	41⅛	Penwl pf2.50		3	50⅛	50	50 —	1
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		6	26⅛	25½	25½—	1⅛
35½	19½	Pennzol 1.40	10	376	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
45	25½	Pennz pf1.33		3	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
98	76	Pennz pfB 8		244	94	93⅛	93⅛+	⅛
11¼	5⅛	PeopDrg .20	9	2	11	11	11 +	⅛
50½	34⅛	PeopGs 3.40	8	236	49	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
87½	69½	PepsiCo 2	13	225	72	70¾	70⅛—	1⅛
27½	18⅛	PerkElm .32	18	113	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Perinc 1.60	8	7	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Petinc pf .80		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
17	18⅛	Petinc pf 1		4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PeterPl .80a	11	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
80	63½	PetrleSt 1.60	16	16	70	69½	69½—	⅛
28¼	19½	Petrolan .72	9	112	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
29	20¼	Petrim 2.61e		16	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
31½	25⅛	Pfizer .88	12	421	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
45⅛	34⅛	PhelpD 2.20	15	130	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	10	277	18⅛	18¼	18⅛—	⅛
44	35	PhilE pf3.80		z100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
48½	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z40	47½	47¼	47⅛—	⅛
50½	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z50	49	49	49	
53½	41½	PhilE pf 4.68		z100	53	53	53 +	1
100	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z20	95	95	95 —	1⅛
104½	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z20	102¼	102¼	102¼—	½
89	69⅛	PhilE pf 7.80		z260	87	85	85 —	½
86½	66½	PhilE pf 7.75		z110	86	84⅛	84½—	2
17⅛	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	8	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
63⅛	49⅛	PhilMor 1.30	13	757	56⅛	55	55	
8⅛	3¼	Philipsln .05e	11	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14½	6½	Philips pf		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
66¼	49½	PhilPet 1.80	12	284	61	60⅛	60⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	9	56	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	11	276	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	8	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Pierl Imp		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
45	33⅛	Pillsbry 1.16	16	223	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
39¼	27⅛	Pioner 1.44	10	58	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	PionerEl		14	112	16½	16½	16½+
19⅛	10⅛	PitnevB .68	14	260	19	18½	18½—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	4	20	19⅛	20 +	⅛
48	31	Pittstn 1a	8	376	33⅛	32⅛	33 —	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .09e	11	764	23⅛	23⅛	23 —	⅛
4⅛	3	PlanRsc		7	66	4⅛	4¼	4¼—
8⅛	2⅛	Playboy .12	15	163	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
16½	8⅛	Plessey .86e	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	Pneumo 1	5	318	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	½
45⅛	31¼	Polaroid .50	15	1030	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
14	6	Pondrosa		38	132	6⅛	6½	6½
24⅛	15⅛	PopeTal .70	14	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
23	17⅛	Portec .80	10	587	23⅛	22½	22½+	⅛
73	66	Portr pf 5.50		z30	72½	72½	72½—	⅛
21¼	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	9	125	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
117	102	PoG pf 11.50		z100	115	114	114	
36	3	Potitch		12	88	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—
15¼	11⅛	PotmEl 1.28	9	336	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
43½	33	PotEl pf2.44		x3	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	¼
61¼	52⅛	PotEl pf5.46		v540	58½	57	57¼+	⅛
15	10⅛	Premier .48	8	2	12	12	12 —	⅛
100⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.60	17	502	87⅛	86⅛	87—	¼
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .48	8	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
50⅛	27	Proler 1.40	8	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.46	9	468	19⅛	18¼	18⅛—	¼
88	80	PSCol pf7.15		z80	87	87	87 +	1
26⅛	25⅛	PSCol pf2.10		36	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
31⅛	23⅛	PSvcIn 1.92	10	267	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
46	39	PSInd pf3.50		z10	45½	45½	45½—	½
105	100⅛	PSInd pf8.52		z10	105	105	105 +	1
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	69	21	20⅛	20⅛	
30½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z1000	29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.56	10	64	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
24½	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	8	242	24	23½	23⅛—	½
50	38⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z20	48	48	48 —	1
61⅛	48½	PSEG pf5.05		z100	60⅛	60½	60½	
25⅛	24⅛	PSEG pf2.17		5	25⅛	25¼	25¼	
28⅛	25	PSEG pf2.43		3	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	Pubicker		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo		35	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
5½	2⅛	PR Cem		2	3½	3½	3½	
34⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.60	10	99	34⅛	34⅛	34½+	⅛
38⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.32	13	89	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Purex 1.08	18	269	18⅛	18¼	18⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PuritnFs		5	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
45½	23⅛	Purolt 1.12	9	43	25⅛	25¼	25⅛+	½
28⅛	20⅛	QuakOat .92	18	105	23⅛	23⅛	23½—	⅛
18⅛	5	QuakSIO .78	13	155	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5¼	Questor .05r	10	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

R

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	12	1308	28⅛	27¼	27¼—	⅛
47	38¼	RCApf 3.50		240	45	45	45	
72	52	RCAcvpf 4		2	72	72	72	
11½	4⅛	RTE .28	12	21	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
54⅛	46½	RalsPur 1.30	14	111	51⅛	51¼	51¼—	⅛
17⅛	17⅛	RalsPur wi		38	17⅛	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada .03e		187	3⅛	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	7	Rancoin .64	8	100	15	14	14⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3	RapidAm		20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
26	18½	Rap Irpf2.25		1	24	24	24 —	⅛
31¼	24⅛	RapAm pf 3		1	30½	30½	30⅛	⅛
35½	26⅛	Raybst 1.50b	6	35	29½	29⅛	29½—	¼
32¼	15⅛	Raymint .80	8	128	30	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
67⅛	44⅛	Raythn 1.20	11	89	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛—	1⅛
23	15⅛	ReadBat .80	4	126	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
5⅛	2½	Redman		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	ReeceCp .74	10	13	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
22½	18⅛	ReevesB 1.44	5	18	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .74	7	65	18	17½	18 +	½
11	7	ReliabSt .68	6	3	9	9	9	

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35	18	RelinEl 1.10	11	37	32	31⅝	31⅝—	½
98	51½	Relian pf 3		1	88¼	88¼	88¼—	1¼
21¾	6	RelinGp	65	59	20⅞	20½	20⅝+	⅛
39½	12	RelGp pf.55k		6	37½	37¼	37¼—	½
28	8½	RelGp pf.65k		29	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
27⅛	25½	Relin pf 2.68		8	27⅛	27½	27⅛+	⅛
9¾	6½	RepubCp	10	43	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	765	32⅞	32½	32½—	½
34⅛	27⅛	RepTex 1.20	9	7	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
21	7⅛	ResrvOil .20	15	548	19⅛	18½	18⅛—	1
26⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .24	14	97	21¾	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Revere		918	17¼	16½	17 +	⅛
45	37	Revlon .90	15	285	38½	37¾	38¼+	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Rexham .40	8	74	11½	11¼	11⅛	
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	37	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
68½	55	Reynln 3.28	9	421	65⅛	64	64¼—	1⅛
42⅛	27⅛	ReyMet 1.20	10	148	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	¼
91	161½	ReyM pf4.50		34	88	85½	88 +	1¼
15¾	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	6	24	11	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
14⅛	9⅛	RichCo	1	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	RichMer .70	12	114	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
22⅛	10½	Richmnd .80	9	39	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
21⅛	14⅛	RiegelT 1.30	5	26	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .70	7	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf .80		32	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13½	RiteAid .24	11	64	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Robshw 1.10	8	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
14½	9½	Robins .28a	11	204	13⅛	13¼	13⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	8	21	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
118	107	RochG pf 11		z120	117	117	117	
16½	12½	RochTel .88a	8	36	15½	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
13½	9⅛	Rockowr .76	5	20	11⅛	11⅛	11½+	¼
34⅛	23⅛	Rockwel 2	9	149	33½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
76⅛	42½	RohmH 1.28	17	109	42⅛	42⅛	42¼—	⅛
8¼	4	Rohrlnd		32	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	13	126	22¼	21⅞	22 +	⅛
6	3⅛	Ronson		1	4	4	4	
24¼	16½	Roper 1.40	7	6	22½	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
25	17	RorerA .94	11	51	20	19⅛	19⅛	
31	18½	Rosario .40	10	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	½
18¼	14¼	Rowan	5	71	15⅛	15⅛	15½—	⅛
23⅛	14¼	RoyCCol .80	9	24	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
54⅛	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	6	397	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	9	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	RussTog .76	8	18	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
15½	9	RyderS .10e	9	374	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	⅛

S

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2	SCA Svc	18	245	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
22⅛	11½	SCMCp .80	6	80	21⅞	21⅛	21¾+	⅛
15½	8¼	SOSCon .50	8	7	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛—	⅛
59	35	Sabine 1	4	44	57⅛	57	57 —	⅛
29	26¼	Sabine wi		7	28⅞	28¾	28⅞—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Safgdin .06e	10	58	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
50⅛	39¼	Safeway 2.20	10	43	49½	48⅛	49	
15	8	SagaCp .36	8	133	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	½
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	75	40½	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
13⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	36	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	¼
42⅛	23¼	StLSaF 2.50	9	42	42½	42⅛	42½+	⅛
13¼	10T	StPaulS .96a		39	12⅞	12¾	12⅛	
50½	33½	StRegP 1.64	8	60	34⅛	33¼	34⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5¼	Salant .24b	6	14	7⅛	7½	7½	
19⅛	12¼	Sambos .48	9	803	16⅞	16	16 —	⅛
15¼	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	68	15	14⅛	14⅞—	⅛
11	7¼	SJuanR .99t	5	7	8¼	8	8	
11½	6¼	Sanders	13	351	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	½
40¼	30⅛	SFeInd 2	8	300	37	36¼	37 +	⅛
11⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		7	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
53¼	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	11	376	50½	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
14½	9⅛	SargtWel .50	8	1	14	14	14 —	¼
4½	2⅛	SaulRE		16	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	SavAStop	26	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	5⅛	SavOnDr .20	8	57	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8	SavEIP .65e	6	42	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		10	13¼	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	SavBM .10e	13	283	23¼	22⅛	23½+	1⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Saxon	9	85	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3	Schaefer		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
60¼	39¼	ScherPl 1	14	637	39½	39	39 —	¼
24	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	8	105	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
65¼	56¼	Schlum n .80	18	524	57⅛	56½	56½	
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .60	5	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	23	19	6¾	6½	6½—	¼
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	56	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
23	13⅛	ScottFor .84	8	18	22¼	22	22 —	⅛
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .76	8	354	17¾	17½	17⅛—	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	17	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
23½	11¼	ScovliMf 1.20		24	23½	22½	22⅛	
56	29½	Scovil pf2.50		10	55½	55½	55½—	½
8	4¼	Scudder	14	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
9¼	7¾	Scudd pf.83e		3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
28	18¼	SeaCont .25	7	x30	27¾	27¼	27¼—	⅛
36	20½	SeabCL 2	6	205	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3	SeabWA .22t		313	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
31½	19⅛	Seagram .80	9	15	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SealPw .80	7	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18	10⅛	SearleG .52	9	505	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
79¼	61½	Sears 1.60a	16	686	63¼	61⅛	61⅞—	⅛
9	2⅛	Seatrain	14	97	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
35½	22	Sedcoinc .30	7	37	33½	33⅛	33¼	
23⅛	13½	SeigLtz 1.20b	7	x23	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCpInt .20	5	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19¼	11½	Servomt .90	8	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .40	7	74	11½	10⅛	11¼+	⅛
20¼	11⅛	Shapell .10	6	39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	ShearH .22e	3	43	9⅛	8⅛	9 +	¼
79½	47⅛	ShellOil 3	7	46	75	74⅛	74⅛—	⅛
33¼	22½	ShellT 1.01e	6	12	33¾	33½	33¾+	½
11⅛	10⅛	ShellrGl .60a	4	79	13¾	13½	13½+	⅛
23⅛	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		3	21	21	21 —	¼
20½	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—¼
43⅛	33¼	SherwW 2.20	12	5	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
71	58½	ShrW pf 4.40		z130	67	67	67 —	1
74½	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	24	14	13⅞	13⅞	

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27	15⅛	Signal 1.10	12	80	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
42⅛	32	Signode 1.20	12	164	38	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5	SimPrec .16	8	56	7	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
24⅛	17⅛	Simm .88a	11	26	19¼	19	19	
23½	11⅛	SimpPat .50	14	1149	14⅛	14	14	—½
26	8⅛	Singer .10e	6	195	20⅛	20½	20⅛—	⅛
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		4	44½	44½	44½—	¼
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	10	435	21¼	20⅛	21 —	½
120½	66	Skelly 1.60a	12	17	115	113½	115 —	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Cp	10	9	12	12	12 —	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .32	20	99	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18¼	8⅛	SmithAO .80	5	11	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
43½	28¼	SmithInt .52	9	92	38⅛	37⅛	38 —	½
82½	58⅛	Smithkln 2	15	108	73¼	72	73 +	½
20⅛	13	SmithTr .60	6	61	20¼	20	20 —	⅛
20	15⅛	Smucker .90	6	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13	10⅛	SolaBas .60	8	66	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
6½	2⅛	Sonesta	18	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	7⅛	SonyCp .02e	18	339	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	SooLin 3e	6	65	40	39⅛	40 +	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	10	132	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
19	14⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	8	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15	9⅛	Soutdwn .60	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
27	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	¼
14½	9¼	SoestBk .40b	10	35	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9	5	SoestPS 1.37t	8	43	9	8⅛	9	
23⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	1083	23⅛	23½	23¼+	⅛
17¼	13⅛	SouthCo 1.46	10	1305	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
41⅛	31¼	SoInGE 2.64	8	10	41	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
58¼	46¼	SoNRes 1.85	8	138	58	57	57⅛+	½
39¼	32⅛	SoNETel 3	9	9	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	9	82	36⅛	36¼	36⅛+	¼
62¼	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	18	60⅛	60¼	60¼—	⅛
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf .50		19	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
40½	27½	SoUnCo 1.84	8	13	37	35⅛	35⅛—	1⅛
27⅛	21	Soutind .50b	12	84	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
47	34	SouRoyl .68	18	614	43⅛	42	42⅛+	⅛
24¼	17¼	SwtBksh 1	7	6	21¼	21¼	21¼—	¼
13⅛	6½	SwstFor .20	23	110	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
15⅛	11¼	SwPbSv 1.10	9	84	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
14¼	9⅛	SprinFd	6	35	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Sparton .40	7	11	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
16½	10	SperryH 1	7	8	16	16	16 +	⅛
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	9	574	39	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
15½	10¼	SpringM .75	8	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅛	20¼	SquarD 1.10	15	94	26⅛	26	26 +	⅛
38⅛	26¼	Squibb .96	12	487	29	28¼	28½	—¼
31⅛	18⅛	Staley 1	6	64	20⅛	19⅛	20	
24⅛	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		26	24⅛	24¼	24½	
40⅛	27	StBrand 1.28	11	204	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
49⅛	34¼	StBPaint .40	20	99	39¼	38¼	39¼+	1
42¼	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	9	657	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
59⅛	40⅛	StOilInd 2.60	9	717	56⅛	55⅛	56 —	¼
80⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	23	71	77	76⅛	76⅛—	¼
9⅛	5⅛	StdPress .40		22	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5¼	StdPrud .65	13	18	7⅛	7	7	
18⅛	9¼	Standex .80	6	7	17¼	17	17 —	¼
33⅛	21	StanW 1.12a	9	23	31⅛	31⅛	31¼—	⅛
18¼	6⅛	Stanray .80	9	49	18⅛	18½	18⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1.12	7	2	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
12½	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		13	12⅛	12½	12½	
50¼	41½	StaufCh 1.44	9	27	47⅛	47¼	47⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
21	15	SterDrug .70	11	621	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .03e	6	33	6⅛	6	6	
16	8⅛	Sterndnt .40	9	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	6	16	19½	19¼	19½	
37⅛	23¾	StewWa 1.96	8	8	36⅛	36½	36½—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	14	9	21½	21¼	21¼	
63¼	48¼	StoneW 2.50	7	6	55½	55½	55½	
15⅛	12	StonCon .60	5	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21	13¼	StopShop 1	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	18	12	11⅛	12	
26⅛	21⅛	StorerB 1	7	16	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
15¼	10¼	StridRite .80	7	9	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
45½	36¼	StuWor 1.32	5	62	41⅛	41½	41½—	⅛
50½	30½	StW pfA 1.40		2	47	47	47 —	1
6½	3¼	SuavSho .08e	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	9	302	24⅛	23¾	24 +	½
34¾	11¼	SunChm .40	9	36	34⅛	33⅛	33½—	⅛
49	26⅛	SunCo 2	7	169	46⅛	45¼	45¼—	1
51	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		74	48¼	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
28¼	20⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	86	23¼	23	23 —	½
37⅛	17	Sundstr 1	8	14	34¼	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
53	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		3	51½	51½	51½+	⅛
13⅛	9½	SunsMg .18r	33	33	12	11¾	12 —	⅛
24½	16⅛	SuperVal .66	11	32	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
244	148	SuprOil 1.80	20	15	231½	228	228 —	5¾
8½	5⅛	SupmkG .30	7	48	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
40¼	16	Suprscop	6	132	18⅛	17⅛	18¼	
7⅛	4	SutroMtg	35	3	7⅛	7	7	
19½	10⅛	Swank 1a	7	35	18¼	18	18⅛+	¼
22⅛	16¾	Sybron .84	8	67	17⅛	17½	17⅛—	¼
14¼	12⅛	Sycor	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7¾	4¼	Systron		16	6⅛	6	6	

T

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	9	349	19	18¾	18⅞—	¼
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Cp	15	359	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
39	26¾	TRWin 1.40	10	124	37½	37	37¼	
87½	63¾	TRW pf 4.40		1	85½	85½	85½	
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	32	30½	30	30⅛—	⅛
8	1⅛	Talcott		10	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .40	5	58	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Talley pf 1		25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15½	TampEl 1.12	10	56	18⅛	18⅛	18½—	½
47⅛	26½	Tandy	9	451	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	½
21⅛	11½	Tandycft	6	124	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	⅛
12½	5⅛	Tappan .20	11	52	11⅛	11½	11¾	
49⅛	18	Technicr .20	11	323	35⅛	34	35½+	⅞
7	4⅛	Technicir		26	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
19½	9	Technicn	12	16	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	¼

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	44¼	Tektronx .30	16	280	58¼	58	58¼—	⅛
10⅛	5¼	Telecor .30	7	75	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	6	105	63½	61⅛	61⅛—	1⅛
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		4	101	99½	99½—	½
11¼	5¾	Telprmt		199	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex	13	47	3⅛	2⅛	3 —	⅛
37⅛	26	Tennco 1.88	9	317	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
139⅛	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	134½	134	134 —	1½
18⅛	13¼	Tesoro 1	9	568	17⅛	16⅛	17	
31⅛	25½	Tesor pf 2.16		71	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
29⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	9	1223	29½	29⅛	29⅛—	¼
43⅛	34½	TexCom 1.10	11	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
41⅛	28½	TexEst 1.85	9	129	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
31⅛	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		21	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
49	29	TexGsT 2	9	68	48⅛	48	48⅛—	⅛
16	11⅛	TexInd 1b	14	12	15⅛	15	15 —	¼
129⅛	89	TexInst 1.32	22	474	89⅛	86	86⅛—	2⅛
11⅛	5¼	TexInt	15	373	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
30¼	13¼	TexOGs .20	11	329	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
30⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	18	7	29½	28⅛	29⅛—	⅛
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	406	21⅛	21¼	21⅛—	⅛
37⅛	27½	Texsgif 1.20	11	165	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
9⅛	3	Texfi Ind		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	8	191	25⅛	25	25⅛+	¼
37⅛	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		8	32⅛	32½	32⅛—	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	530	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	17	15	36⅛	36	36⅛—	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomin .44	9	22	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18½	7⅛	ThomJW .80	7	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	12	59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅛	15¼	TidwtMr .40	7	23	19¼	18⅛	18⅛	
19½	10⅛	Tigerint .40	7	174	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
39¼	31½	Timeinc 1.15	12	14	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
23¼	18¼	TimeMir .60	12	28	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
59⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	9	14	51½	51⅛	51⅛	
16⅛	9½	Tishman	53	50	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
7	4⅛	TobinP .15e		19	7	7	7	
14	7½	ToddShip		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
26½	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	9	41	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
26	25⅛	TolEd pf2.21		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19¼	10	TonkaCp .48	4	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	10	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14¼	4⅛	Tracor .20	8	116	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	¼
37¾	19½	TraneCo 1.08	10	3	36⅛	36½	36⅛—	⅛
38½	29	TranUn 1.76	11	54	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	1
15⅛	7½	TWA	5	182	12⅛	12½	12½	
19¼	11⅛	TWA pf 2		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14	8¼	Transam .66	8	708	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
24¼	20⅛	TranInc 1.92		18	23½	23⅛	23½+	⅛
19⅛	8½	Transco .90	8	162	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
13⅛	8	Transco .52	8	49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
93¼	91¼	TGPL pf8.64		z50	92	92	92 —	¼
28⅛	25½	TGPL pf2.50		21	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
12	6¼	TranOhF .20	5	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
26¼	16½	Tranwy 1.40	7	53	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
38½	25	Travlrs 1.08	10	1035	32½	32	32⅛—	⅛
44¼	32¼	Travelr pf 2		1	40	40	40	
22⅛	18½	TriCon 1.56e		58	20⅛	20½	20⅛	—⅛
2½	¾	TriSoM		2	1⅛	1½	1½	
15½	7¼	Trianind		27	9⅛	9¾	9⅞	
18	6½	TriaPac .40e	23	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
23	15⅛	Trinfyln .80	5	65	18⅛	17⅛	18	
32	24¼	Tropican .30	19	74	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11½	TucsnG 1.08	9	94	15⅛	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
15	8⅛	TwenCon .50	10	206	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
21⅛	11½	TycoLab .40	12	68	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
34⅛	16	TylerCo .50	7	63	24	23⅛	23½—	⅛

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1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	21⅛	UALInc .60		1222	25	24	24½—	¼
19	10½	UGICp 1.40	8	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15½	10⅛	UMCInd 1	9	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16	10	UOP .22e		81	15½	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.50	4	28	34¾	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
25¼	18⅛	UARCO 1.30	8	4	21¾	21½	21½—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Unarco .60	6	19	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
37	21⅛	UnilLt 1.06e	6	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
50¼	39⅛	UniNV 2.86e	6	25	47⅛	47¼	47⅛—	¼
13⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	10	179	12⅛	12¼	12¼—	½
67⅛	58¼	UCamp 1.80	12	563	59¼	58½	58¾	
76¼	55⅛	UnCarb 2.50	8	319	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6	UnCmrce	19	25	8	7¾	8 +	¼
10⅛	4⅛	UnionCp	16	36	7	6¾	6⅞—	¼
16½	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	160	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
52	45	UnEl pf 4.56		z30	53	52½	53 +	2
31	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		1	30½	30½	30½+	¼
91¼	76	UnEl7lpf 8		3	90	90	90 —	½
59⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	8	330	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛+	⅛
76⅛	52½	UOCa pf2.50		12	71¾	71	71⅛+	½
102½	76	UPacCp 3.40	13	168	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛—	⅞
49½	48⅛	upacCp wi		3	48½	48⅛	48½—	½
2⅛	11-16	Unionam		51	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10½	7½	Uniroyal .50	203	221	10⅛	10	10⅛	
87	71	Uniryal pf 8		z210	86	86	86 —	⅛
11¼	5⅛	UnBrand	11	89	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		22	14⅛	13⅞	14	
10⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .87e		111	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
29½	14	UnEnRs 1.32	6	112	29	28¾	28¾—	¼
13¼	5¾	UFinCal .24	7	128	13	12¾	12¾+	¼
14¼	7¼	UnGrnty	15	20	13½	13	13 —	½
27½	22	%UIllum 2.44	9	68	27	26¾	27 —	¼
25½	24	Unillu pf2.20		z200	24¾	24¾	24¾+	½
24¼	9⅛	UnitInd .60b	8	11	20¾	20⅛	20¾+	¼
7⅛	4⅛	UnitInn .10	7	277	5	5	5	
13⅛	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	8	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
18¼	9⅛	UnitMM .40		68	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
41⅛	15⅛	UnNucir	12	210	36¼	35⅛	35⅛—	½
4⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn	65	81	4	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	UnRefg .56	9	15	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
19	15	USFoS 1.26e		16	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

AMIVEST

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Currency Rates

January 27, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. *These rates do not take into account bank service charges.*

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5430	4.3670	104.75*	51.175*	28.82y	—	6.8380*	100.70*	42.73*
Brussels (c)	37.335	63.95	15.349	7.4985	4.2235*	14.662	—	14.7465	6.264
Frankfurt	2.4255	4.1670	—	48.82*	2.751x	95.40*	6.505*	95.99*	40.79*
London (z)	1.71735	—	4.1685	8.53475	1.514	4.3665	63.925	4.3975	10.21
Milan	881.65	1514.90	363.39	177.54	—	346.83	23.87	349.15	148.17
Paris	4.9710	8.53275	204.625*	—	5.6320x	195.550*	13.3350*	196.735*	83.600*
Zurich	2.5258	4.3394	104.12*	50.85*	0.2864*	99.32*	6.78*	—	42.35*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.94425; Escudo: 32.295; Israeli £: 9.07; Peseta: 68.91; Schilling: 17.345; Sw. krona: 4.27175; Yen: 288.975; Norw. krone: 5.34; Fin. mark: 3.8445; Belgian financial franc: 37.28; Hong Kong $: 4.6600; Singapore $: 2.4690; Canadian $: 0.97895.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103	104
Ashland 8-87	101¼	102¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	105	106
Aust-Swiss 8-87	100¼	101¼
Bell Cdna 8⅝-86	105	106
BFCE 8¾-83	100⅛	101¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	105	106
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	101¼	102¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	100	101
Charbonas 8⅝-81	101	102
CNE 9¼-85	101¼	102¼
CN Rhone 10-80/85	104¾	105¾
Cons Food 7½-91	97¼	98¼
Conoco 8-86	101½	102½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	103½	104½
Cut Ham 8-87	100½	101½
Denmark 7½-98	89½	90½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103½	105
Dupont 7½-78	102½	104
EEC 8¼-82	100½	101½
ECS 8¾-81	103½	104½
ECS 9¼-86	102½	103½
EIB 9½-85	104	105
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	102¼	103¼
Eurofima 8½-83	103	104
First Chic 7-80	100	101
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	106	108
Gould 9¾-83	104½	105½
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	104¼	105¼
HomeOil 9½-86	103	104
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103¼	104¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99¾
ISE Canada 9-82	103¾	105¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¼	104¼
Michelin 9¼-86	102	103
Modo 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9¼-81	104	105
Montreal 9¼-83	102¾	103¾
Motorola 8-87	100½	101½
NatWest 9-86	101½	102½
New Brunsw 9-83	103⅛	104⅛
N Zealand 9¼-82	103¾	104¾
N Zealand 8½-83	104⅛	105⅛
NrgKomBk 7½-87	98	99
Norpipes 9¼-86	103	104
NorskHydr 9¾-85	106¼	107¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	102¼	103¼
Norway 9-80	104	105
Norway 8½-81	102¾	103¾
Occidental 9¾-83	104	105
Ontario 9-83	105	106
Oslo 9-88	102¼	103¼
Pac Light 9½-81	106	107½
Pennwalt 8-87	100½	101½
QuebProv 8½-81	102	103
QuebProv 9-83	101¼	102¼
QuebProv 7½-88	94¼	95¼
Ralston 7½-87	99¾	100¾
ReadBates 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Sandvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	98	99
Seagram 9-83	104	105
SFE 9-83	103	104
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	100½	101½
SNCF 9¼-81	105	106
St Ind 8½-80	104	105
St Ind 8½-88	105	106
S Handels 9¼-86	104¼	105¼
Tenneco 7½-79	102	103
Tenneco 7½-87	99	100
Textron 7¾-87	98½	99½
Transocean 8-86	101¾	102¾
Transocean 7½-87	100¾	101¾
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	100¼	101¼
Utah 8-87	101¼	102¼
Volvo 9½-85	102	103
Chrysler 5-88	70½	72½
Cont Tel 5½-88	86	88
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	101¼	102¼
Comm In 6¼-86	103	105
Dart Ind 4¾-87	85	87
East Kodak 4½-86	99	101
Econ Lab 4¾-87	79	81
Fairchild 5¾-91	99¼	100¼
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	100½	102½
Ford 5-88	92½	94½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86	88
Gen Food 4½-82	93½	95½
Gillette 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	116½	118½
Gulf West 5-88	95	97
Honeywell 6-86	87	89
I.S.E. 6¼-89	93	95
ITT 4⅛-87	83	85
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	106½
Matsushita 6¼-90	119	120½
Mitsui 7¼-90	107	108½
McDerm 4¾-87	130	132
MorganJP 4¼-87	106	108
Nabisco 5¾-88	99½	101½
Owens Ill 4½-87	116	118
PenneyJC 4½-87	82½	84½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	95½	97½
R.C.A. 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4⅞-83	113	115
Revlon 4¼-87	103	105
Sperry 4¼-88	90½	92½
Squibbintl 4¼-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	82½	84½
UBS 5-81	109¼	110¼
UnCarb 4⅞-82	101	103
WarnLamb 4½-87	86	88
WarnLamb 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-86	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	96	98
Beatrice 6¼-91	116	118
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Borden 6¾-91	117	119
Borden 5-92	105½	107½
BroadHal 4¾-87	80½	82½
Carnation 4-88	86	88
Chevron 5-88	132	134
Chrysler 6¾-86	68	70

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	102.61	94.78	108.94
Previous..	102.59	94.75	109.74

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver

In the Matter of American Bank & Trust Company

NOTICE Pursuant to Section 636 of the New York Banking Law

WHEREAS, on September 15, 1976, the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York took possession of the business and property of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, pursuant to Section 606 of the New York Banking Law, and appointed the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION as Receiver of the Bank, pursuant to Section 634 of the New York Banking Law, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the Bank.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Purchase and Assumption Agreement dated September 15, 1976, between the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as Receiver, and Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York, all demand, time and savings deposits as and to the extent shown on the books of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY at September 15, 1976, have been assumed by Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York and said assuming bank undertook to pay, perform, fulfill and discharge all such liabilities.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY, with its main office at 645 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and branch offices in the counties of New York, Kings and Bronx, to present such claims to the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, as Receiver, and make proper proof thereof, by filing a proof of claim, on the required form, with:

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
as Receiver of American Bank & Trust Company
P.O. Box 5032
F.D.R. Station
New York, New York 10022.

Copies of the required form of proof of claim can be obtained upon written request therefor sent to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver, at the address specified above or, after November 15, 1976, at the office of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as Receiver, 430 Park Avenue, New York, New York. All written requests for the form of proof of claim must be received no later than February 28, 1977.

All claims must be presented, and proof thereof made, no later than March 31, 1977. No claim presented after such date can be accepted. Failure to timely present a claim and make proof thereof may result in waiver of the claim and forfeiture of the right to assert same.

All persons having claims for priority of payment shall make demand in writing for priority in the proof of their claims. Failure to so demand shall be deemed a waiver and abandonment of any right to such priority of payment.

Dated: October 28, 1976.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION,
as Receiver of AMERICAN BANK & TRUST COMPANY
By: R. H. Hoffman, Liquidator-in-Charge.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

48 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015

Consolidated Statement of Condition December 31, 1976

Assets

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 607,236,476
Due from Banks at Interest	641,216,373
Investment Securities	
U.S. Government Obligations	276,327,620
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	29,774,207
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	493,882,392
Other Securities	10,835,000
Trading Account Securities	82,540,945
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	252,000,000
Loans (Less unearned discount of $37,128,930 and reserve for loan losses of $25,428,813)	2,592,158,362
Bank Premises and Equipment	46,335,953
Customers' Acceptance Liability	98,658,288
Accrued Interest Receivable	39,544,211
Other Assets	35,405,480
Total	$5,205,915,307

Liabilities and Capital

Deposits	
Demand	$1,679,946,140
Savings	813,604,919
Time	732,705,114
Foreign Branches	982,376,521
Total Deposits	4,208,632,694
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowed Funds	488,301,563
Acceptances Outstanding	98,787,655
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	26,324,535
Accrued Interest Payable	24,533,229
Other Liabilities	8,878,900
Total Liabilities	4,855,458,576
Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value $15 per share, 4,158,220 shares authorized and outstanding	62,373,300
Surplus	123,429,608
Undivided Profits	164,653,823
Total Capital Accounts	350,456,731
Total	$5,205,915,307

Directors

H. ADAMS ASHFORTH — Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.
ELLIOTT AVERETT — Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
J. CARTER BACOT — President
JOHN G. BROOKHUIS — American Hoechst Corporation
ALEXANDER CALDER, JR. — Union Camp Corporation
ARTHUR H. DEAN — Sullivan & Cromwell
ELI WHITNEY DEBEVOISE — Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates
DAVID A. FLOREEN — Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company
ALBERT P. GAGNEBIN — Inco, Ltd.
MAURICE R. GREENBERG — American International Group
JOHN A. KLEY — Vice Chairman
LAWRENCE LACHMAN — Bloomingdale's
GEORGE H. LESCH — Colgate-Palmolive Company
H. BARCLAY MORLEY — Stauffer Chemical Company
EDWARD J. MORTOLA — Pace University
JOHN R. OPEL — International Business Machines Corporation
LEO J. PANTAS — Eaton Corporation
JOHN G. PHILLIPS — The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company
H. LADD PLUMLEY — State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America
HOWARD J. PODUSKA — Vice Chairman
ROBERT T. QUITTMEYER — Amstar Corporation
RICHARD WATERS — The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.
WILLIAM L. WEARLY — Ingersoll-Rand Company
SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY — New York

Senior Management

ELLIOTT AVERETT — Chairman
J. CARTER BACOT — President
JOHN A. KLEY — Vice Chairman
HOWARD J. PODUSKA — Vice Chairman

New York's first bank, founded in 1784 by Alexander Hamilton, is the oldest in the United States still operating under its original name. It has 149 branches throughout New York State and three overseas.

London Branch: 147 Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3 — Cayman Islands Branch: Grand Cayman — Singapore Branch: Ocean Building, Collyer Quay

Member F.D.I.C.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
55	32½	USFidG 2.64	11	283	50½	49½	50¼	+ ⅝
26⅝	16¾	USGyps 1.60	13	686	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ½
29½	22½	USGy pf 1.80		1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
10⅞	5¼	USHom .16	9	62	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
6¾	3⅝	USInd .40	11	287	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅞	USLeasg .32	6	176	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
3¾	1⅛	US Rty		17	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
38½	19⅛	USShoe 1.20	7	44	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
57½	45¼	US Steel 2.20	8	394	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	— ¼
27	19⅞	USTobac 1.40	13	42	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	30⅝	UnTech 1.30	7	381	36⅞	35½	35½	— 1½
175¼	143½	UnTech pf 8		3	163¼	163¼	163¼	— 3¼
121¾	104	UnTch pf7.32		1	120	120	120	— 1¾
20⅛	14	UniTel 1.20	10	136	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
2⅞	1⅛	UniTel wt		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		5	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .10	9	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅝	9½	Univar .56	7	15	10½	10½	10½	
31¼	18½	UnLeaf 1.56	8	17	31	31	31	
48½	34⅞	Upjohn 1.08	13	218	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅜	USLIFE .40	7	446	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ¼
12½	9⅞	UslifeF .95a		33	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
45⅝	27⅝	UtahPL 3.12	9	61	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	
34⅜	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		13	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
V								
29¾	16⅞	VFCo 1.10	8	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
20½	11½	VSICorp .80	7	17	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
9½	6	Valleyln .40	8	43	8⅛	7⅞	8	
17½	12	Varian .28	12	592	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
13½	4½	Varoinc .05e	4	70	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	3¼	Vendo		5	5⅝	5½	5½	
7	3⅞	Venice .20	13	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15	12½	VestSe 1.31e		5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
31	16½	Vetco .20e	9	255	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
14⅞	7½	Viacom	14	192	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	VictorC .05e		33	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15¾	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	375	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
49	39	VaEP pf4.12		z10	48½	48½	48½	+ 1
57	45½	VaEP pf4.80		z100	55	54½	54½	— ½
109½	98	VaEP pf9.75		z10	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
31⅞	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		9	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅝	Vornado	21	63	6¼	6	6¼	
29¼	18¾	VulcanM 1	10	30	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
W								
23	16¾	Wachova .54	9	27	18½	18	18¼	
60¼	39½	Wach pf 2.20		7	51½	51⅜	51½	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅜	WachRty		9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
17⅜	11½	WalMart .10	13	113	14½	14	14	— ¼
17⅛	12⅛	Walgrn 1.10	8	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	24	WlkrA 1.40a	8	32	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
24⅞	8⅜	WallBus .66	9	10	20⅜	20½	20½	— ⅛
22½	11½	WallMu 1	8	127	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
38	22⅜	WalM pf1.70		2	39	39	39	+ 1
44¼	28¼	WaltJim 1.20	8	183	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
48	31½	WaltJ pf1.60		15	37	36¾	36⅞	— 1¼
10⅛	5⅝	WardFd .471		13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
12½	5½	Warnaco		32	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
30⅞	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	17	18	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	17½	WrnCom .60	8	74	29⅞	29	29	— ⅞
10⅞	6½	WrnerCo .60	9	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
38½	27½	WarnerL 1	14	378	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
22⅞	18	WashGs 1.88	16	52	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	10⅞	WashNat .80	7	24	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
35	25¾	WasN pf2.50		1	34	34	34	— ½
21¾	12¾	WashSll 1	6	17	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
26¼	19½	WasWat 1.76	8	261	24⅝	24	24¼	— ½
14⅞	6⅜	WasteM .20	13	94	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
35⅞	14	WatkinJ .32	14	38	23⅞	23	23	— ½
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .48	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10⅛	5½	Weathrd .50	7	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
10⅞	3⅝	WebbDel	13	250	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
28⅞	15⅜	WellsFgo 1	9	830	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
11¾	5⅝	WellFM .54e	17	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
12⅜	8¾	WnAirL .40a	9	51	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
29⅞	17¼	WnBnc 1.40	8	97	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	—
16¾	11¾	WnNoA .40b	6	115	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
18½	6	WnPacln	7	62	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	WnPubl .80b	6	24	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¾	WUnion 1.40	10	120	19⅞	19	19½	
53	44	WnUn pf4.60		1	52¾	52¾	52¾	
27¼	25	WnUn pf2.56		9	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
19½	13	WestgEl .97	7	1341	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z20	47¼	47	47¼	— ¼
32¼	24⅝	Wstvaco 1.10	8	45	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
25¾	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	5	2	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
49⅜	37	Weyerhr .80	18	319	41¾	41⅛	41½	+ ¼
66¾	55½	Weyr pf 2.80		49	59¼	58⅛	58⅞	+ ⅝
26¼	18	WheelF .60a	13	227	26¼	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
23⅞	16	WheelPit	363	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
34¾	22	Whirlpol .80	13	816	26	25½	25½	— ½
27⅞	18½	WhitCon 1.10	6	545	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
9⅛	3¾	WhiteMot		43	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
26½	18⅜	Whiting 1.30	7	21	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
6⅞	3	Whittakr	7	62	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	9⅛	Wickes .18r	10	186	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
10	4	WiebdtSt .32	9	56	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
29	20	Williams 1	9	521	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	WilshrO .12e	11	17	8 9⅛	8⅞	9	
46¼	36⅜	WinnDx 1.56	14	82	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	+ ½
9½	4⅞	Winnbgo	22	35	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19½	13¼	WinterJ .80a	7	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
32	24¼	WiscEP 2	11	278	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ⅜
21¼	17	WisGas 1.70	11	31	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	16¾	WiscPL 1.60	10	32	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
22	15¾	WiscPS 1.46	9	7	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
31⅞	20½	Witco 1.40	7	29	30⅜	29¾	30	— ⅝
21⅜	10	WitrD .60	5	27	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .10e	6	33	4⅝	4½	4½	
13½	10⅜	Wometco .48	7	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
10⅜	5½	WoodCp .10e	4	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
27⅞	15¾	WoodPet .20	14	121	25⅝	25	25	
27⅛	20¼	Wolwth 1.40	7	460	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
39½	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		8	37½	37½	37½	
6⅜	3¾	WorldAir	28	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
86½	64¾	Wrigly 2.40a	10	10	76¼	75	76¼	+ ¾
17½	5½	Wurlitzr .40	5	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
11¾	6¾	Wylain .60	12	9	10⅝	10½	10½	
6⅞	1⅞	Wyly Cp		233	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
X								
68⅞	48¾	Xerox 1.20	12	1168	53⅞	52¾	52⅞	— 1⅜
22⅝	7½	XtraCp .08e	14	151	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
Y								
12¾	6½	YatesInd	10	8	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Z								
25⅞	11¼	ZaleCorp .88	7	55	16¼	16	16	
16	10¼	Zapata .30b	4	51	14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
9½	5¼	ZayreCp	6	18	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
40⅞	23	ZenithR 1	11	369	24½	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	ZurnInd .48	10	34	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or pyments not designated as regular re identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*1.87½	*.78½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*3.20	*1.07½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	.38	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.0	212.0
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	72-73	74-75
Lead, spot., lb	27½-28	13.65
Copper elect., lb.	65½-67½	63½
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.8672	3.1708
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	.37
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.495	3.985
Gold N.Y., oz.	132.30	138.70
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
Jan. 27	860.00	750.10

f—Final.
p—Preliminary.
* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 27, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	9.10	9.12	8.91	8.92	9.02
May	9.35	9.37	9.17	9.22	9.29
Jul	9.40	9.40	9.20	9.21	9.28
Sep	9.30	9.34	9.19	9.22	9.22
Oct	9.31	9.34	9.20	9.21	9.23
Mar	9.50	9.55	9.40	9.41	9.45
May	9.60	9.64	9.49	9.50	9.55

Sales: 2,949
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	7.85	7.95	7.67	7.70	7.75
Apr	8.90	9.10	8.65	8.69	8.75

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	10.45	10.60	10.03	10.10	10.19
Nov	5.77	5.80	5.75	5.75	5.75

Sales: 3,115

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	173.50	173.50	170.65	171.00s	169.50
May	169.35	169.35	166.40	166.65s	165.35
Jul	163.65	163.65	161.00	160.90s	159.65
Sep	158.70	158.70	155.50	155.60s	154.75
Dec	143.00	144.10	141.35	141.55s	140.60
Mar	139.00	139.00	138.00	136.30s	135.60
May	134.50	134.75	132.50	132.00s	131.35

Sales: 1,423
s-settling.
Spot accral.87½

COPPER (25,000) lbs

Feb	67.00	67.00	66.00	65.80s	66.50
Mar	67.30	67.50	66.10	66.30s	66.90
May	69.40	68.50	67.20	67.30s	67.80
Jul	69.40	69.60	68.10	68.20s	68.80

U.S. Commodity Prices

Sep	70.40	70.50	69.00	69.10s	69.80
Dec	71.40	71.40	70.10	70.10s	70.80
Jan	71.70	71.70	71.20	70.40s	71.20

Sales: estimated 5,339.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	73.25	74.50	72.80	74.05	73.15
May	73.30	74.70	73.01	74.00	73.55
Jul	73.75	74.80	73.20	74.00	73.90
Oct	69.05	69.90	69.00	b69.50	69.35
Dec	65.30	66.00	65.25	65.65	65.30
Mar	66.25	66.40	66.25	b66.40	66.10
May	—	—	—	b66.80	66.50

Sales: 4,650.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

Mar	66.40	66.40	66.40	b66.40	b63.40
May	67.50	67.50	67.50	b67.50	b64.50
Jul	68.50	68.50	68.50	b68.50	b65.50
Sep	69.80	69.80	69.80	b69.80	b66.80
Nov	71.00	71.00	71.00	b71.00	b68.00
Jan	81.80	81.8	81.80	b81.8	b68.80
Mar	72.30	72.30	72.30	72.30	b69.30
May	72.80	72.80	72.80	b72.80	b69.80

Sales: 475.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	451.00	451.00	450.00	446.30s	454.60
Mar	456.60	458.50	447.00	448.50s	456.50
May	461.30	462.20	451.50	453.00s	461.10
Jul	466.00	466.80	456.50	457.60s	465.80
Sep	470.90	471.70	461.10	462.30s	470.50
Dec	478.50	478.80	470.00	469.50s	477.80
Jan	480.70	481.00	472.10	471.90s	480.30
Mar	485.50	486.00	476.50	476.70s	485.70
May	490.80	490.80	483.50	481.50s	490.00

Sales estimated: 18,400.
s-settling

GOLD (100 troy ounce contracts)

Apr	133.80	133.80	132.00	132.20s	132.70
Jun	134.60	134.80	133.10	133.30s	133.80
Aug	135.90	135.90	134.80	134.50s	135.00
Oct	136.20	136.40	136.20	135.70s	136.20
Dec	138.50	138.50	136.70	137.00s	137.50
Feb	139.80	139.80	138.40	138.30s	139.80
Apr	141.20	141.20	140.0	139.60s	140.10

s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Jan. 27, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.75½	2.77¼	2.72	2.72¼	2.75¼
May	2.82½	2.84¼	2.80	2.80	2.82½
Jul	2.89	2.90	2.86	2.86	2.88¼
Sep	2.96¼	2.96½	2.93	2.93½	2.95
Dec	3.06	3.07	3.03	3.03¼	3.05½
Mar	3.15	3.15	3.12½	3.12½	3.13

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.56½	2.57¼	2.54½	2.54½	2.56¼
May	2.61½	2.62½	2.59½	2.60	2.61¾
Jul	2.65½	2.67¾	2.64½	2.65	2.67
Sep	2.69¼	2.69½	2.66	2.66	2.68½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	7.33	7.37	7.17	7.18	7.30
May	7.35	7.39	7.21	7.23	7.33
Jul	7.36	7.39	7.22	7.25	7.32½
Aug	7.35	7.36	7.20½	7.21	7.31½
Sep	7.09	7.10	6.97	6.97½	7.05
Nov	6.92	6.94	6.80½	6.83	6.90
Jan	6.98	6.98	6.86	6.89	6.95
Mar	7.02	7.02	6.92	6.92½	7.00

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	22.70	22.75	22.00	22.40	22.72
Jul	3.20	23.20	22.50	22.90	23.25
Aug	23.25	23.25	22.50	22.80	23.20
Sep	23.30	23.30	22.60	22.80	23.20
Oct	23.20	23.25	22.60	22.90	23.25
Dec	23.20	23.25	22.60	22.90	23.25
Jan	23.30	23.30	22.65	22.95	23.35
Mar	23.45	23.45	22.80	23.10	23.40

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	211.50	213.90	208.30	208.70	210.70
May	212.50	215.00	210.10	210.80	212.00
Jul	212.70	215.00	210.30	211.50	212.30
Aug	212.00	213.00	210.80	211.30	211.20
Sep	207.00	208.50	205.00	206.00	206.10
Oct	193.00	197.50	193.00	195.00	193.60
Dec	194.0	196.50	191.50	193.50	193.00
Jan	195.00	195.00	193.00	193.00	194.00
Mar	195.00	195.00	193.50	193.50	193.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	453.50	454.50	444.50	446.00	461.80
Mar	455.00	455.50	447.50	449.00	454.00
Apr	458.20	459.40	449.00	452.00	456.00
Jun	463.50	464.00	453.50	456.50	460.50
Aug	468.00	468.50	459.00	461.00	464.50
Oct	473.50	473.50	464.00	466.00	470.00
Dec	478.00	478.50	469.00	470.80	474.50

Feb	483.00	483.50	474.00	475.
Apr	488.50	488.50	479.00	480.
Jun	493.00	493.00	484.00	485.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000

Feb	38.80	38.85	37.90	38.
Apr	39.75	39.85	39.20	39.
Jun	42.05	42.30	41.75	41.
Aug	43.42	43.50	42.97	42.
Oct	43.47	43.47	43.00	43.
Dec	43.90	43.90	43.30	43.
Feb	44.25	44.25	43.85	44.

Sales: Feb 4950; april 4441; Ju Aug 620; Oct 81; Dec 46; Feb 22.
Open interest: Feb 12433; Apr June 9578; Aug 4073; Oct 1062; Feb 254.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	39.50	39.60	38.55	38
Apr	36.25	36.45	35.60	35
Jun	38.20	38.40	37.65	37
Jul	38.35	38.70	37.90	38
Aug	36.55	36.70	36.80	36.
Oct	34.50	34.50	33.90	33
Dec	35.55	35.55	35.15	35
Feb	36.50	36.50	36.40	a36.

Sales: Feb 2022; April 1495; July 178; Aug 62; Oct 44; Dec 8;
Open interest: Feb 4566; Ap June 1948; July 1207; Aug 967; Dec 198; Feb 63.

SHELL EGGS (2,500 doz)

Feb	61.85	62.30	61.30	61
Mar	59.50	59.90	59.25	59
Apr	52.00	52.40	51.80	52
May	49.00	49.25	48.60	48

Sales: Feb 19; March 103; A May 126; June 1.
Open interest: Jan 13; Feb 102 712; April 211; May 119; June 11

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	54.50	54.70	53.60	5
Mar	55.25	55.35	54.10	5
May	56.00	56.50	55.10	5
Jul	56.00	56.50	55.60	a5
Aug	54.12	54.60	53.80	a5
Feb	58.95	59.20	58.80	5
Mar	58.65	58.65	58.30	5

Sales: Feb 2715; March 1330; July 162; Aug 79; Feb 7; March.
Open interest: Feb 2610; Ma May 2182; July 1063; Aug 568; March 90.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal
0127 1432pes.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.00
Albert Heiln	70.50
Algembank	306.00
Amrobank	69.70
A'dam Rub	62.00
Fokker	27.20
Heineken	114.00
H.V.A.	54.20
Holl-Am-H	92.30
Hoogovens	35.80
K.L.M.	87.50
Nat Nederl	90.50
Pakhoed	74.00
Philips	26.10
Robeco	185.30
Rolinco	136.00
Royal Dutch	133.50
Unilever	120.60
Van Ommer	165.00
VerMach	71.00
Gold Fields	1.44
Gt Un St	1.97
Guinness	1.39
Hawker-Sidd	4.85
Hudson Bay	12.25
Imp Chem	3.60
Imps	0.77
Mark&Spen	1.05
Metal Box	2.76
Nichols	0.76
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	1.50
Rank Org	1.80
Royal Dutch	40.25
R.T.Z.	1.82
Shell	4.93
Thorn (A)	2.46
Tube Invest	3.40
Union Carb	1.70
Vickers	1.52
War L3½	29⅛
West Deep	5.80
West Drief	15.50
West Hold	12⅛
West Min	1.20
Woolworth	0.57
ZCI	0.16

Brussels

Arbed	3,338
Brux-Lamb	7,760
Cock Ougree	546
Electrobel	5,470
GB-Inno-BM	1,685
Hoboken	3,220
Pétrofina	4,460
Ph Gevaert	1,214
Soc Générale	2,220
Solvay	2,480
Un Minière	1,006

Milan

Bastogi	848
ERBA	1,590
ErcMarelli	310
Fiat	1,968
Finsider	203.65
Generali	38,210
IFI	1,890
Italgas	714
Italsider	275
LaRinas	55
Montedis	313
Olivetti	1,205
Pirelli	1,199
Snia Visco	1,165
Terni	230

Frankfurt

AEG	80.10
BASF	156.70
Bayer	135.50
Commerzbk	190.50
Cont Gummi	65.40
Daimler	344
Deemag	146
DeutBank	277.10
DresdeBk	220
Hoechst	139.70
Gels Aktien	77.20
Hoesch	46
Karlstd	346
Kaufhof	216
KHD	144.50
Lufthansa	97.80
Mannesmann	172.30
Metallgesell	200
Neckermann	46.20
RWE new	170.80
Schering	290
Siemens	252.50
Thyssen	116
Veba	123.70
Volkswagen	124.10
*Ex rts.	

Paris

Air Liquide	326
Alimentaire	87.20
BSN	484
Carrefour	1,475
Clm Lafarge	190.50
Cie Bancaire	290
CFP	104
CGE	274
CCF	101.40
Ferodo	385
Imétal	90.10
L'Oréal	883
Mach Bull	27.80
Michelin	1,277
Moët-Henn	390
Moulinex	204
Paribas	159.50
PUK	77.50
Penarroya	44.30
Perrier	84.10
Peugeot	262
Rh Poulenc	77.80
Sacilor	33.10
St Gobain	110
Suez	210.50
Télémécan	619
Thomson	180
Usinor	32.30

London

Anglo-Am	1.98
Anglo-Am cp	19.50
Barclay Bk	2.68
Beecham Gr	4.12
BICC	1.61
Boots	1.42
Bowater	1.88
Brit-Am Tob	2.78
Brit Oxyg	0.69
Brit Pet	8.46
Burmah	0.60
CadburySc	0.43
Chartered	1.27
Courtaulds	1.05
DeBeer D	1.88
Decca Rec	2.65
Distillers	1.75
Dunlop	0.86
E Mus Ind	2.31
GEC	1.90
FreeStGed	9.00
GKN	2.92
Glaxo Gr	4.58

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,395
Buerlhe	2,000
B Boveri	1,565
Ciba Geigy	1,355
Cr Suisse	2,715
Fischer	635
HofRochN	8,725
Nestlé	3,375
Sandoz	4,825
Sté B Suisse	409
Sulzer	2,875
U.B. Suisse	3,305

London Metals Ma

Jan. 27, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	
Copr. Wire Bars		
Spot	844 - 845	8
3 Months	876 - 877	8
Cathodes Spot	834.5- 835.5	8
3 Months	866 - 867	8
Tin Spot	5760 -5765	57
3 Months	5820 -5825	57
Lead Spot	341.5- 342	3
3 Months	353 - 353.5	3
Zinc Spot	412 - 412.5	4
3 Months	428.5- 429	4
Silver Spot	262.4- 262.6	2
3 Months	271.4- 271.5	2

London Commodi

Jan. 27, 1977

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	
Mar	134.75	132	133.45-133.50	13
May	138.25	135.90	136.25-136.50	13
Aug	138.25	136.25	136.75-137	13
Oct	140.25	137.75	138.50-139	13
Dec	142	139.50	140.75-140.90	14
Mar	146	143.70	143.85-144	14
May	147.50	145.75	145 -146	14

Lots: 3,018.

COCOA

Mar	2343	2301	2316 -2317	2
May	2306	2264	2278 -2280	2
Jul	2240	2205	2212½-2213	2
Sep	2155		2142½-2143½	2
Dec	1962	1925	1950 -1951	1
Mar	1905	1875	1899 -1902	1
May	1835		1850 -1860	1

Lots: 4,895.

COFFEE

Jan	2710	2700	2670 -2700	2
Mar	2755	2710	2726 -2730	2
May	2770	2725	2728 -2735	2
Jul	2775	2735	2730 -2735	2
Sep	2780	2745	2740 -2745	2
Nov	2790	2749	2745 -2750	2
Jan	2794	2750	2745 -2750	2

Lots: 2,933.

Paris Commoditie

Jan. 27, 1977

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Aske
March	1260	1250	1255-126
May	1280	1275	1270-127
July			1275-128
Aug.			1285-129
Oct.	1310	1295	1290-130
Nov.			1305-131
Dec.			1305-131
Jan.			1310-132
March			1315-132

Lots 56.

COCOA

March	2020	1990	1995-200
May	2005	1985	1990-199
July	1970		1960-2000
Sep	1930	1900	1900-(
Dec	1584		1670-170
March			1610-(

Lots 297.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4615 Abitibi	$9⅝	9⅝	9½	
7650 Agnico E	365	355	365	
1900 Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
16922 Alta Gas A	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
2150 Alta Nat	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
2165 Alminex	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
300 Andres W	$8½	8½	8½	
4065 Atco A	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
32402 Bell Canad	46¾	46⅜	46½	
2795 BP Can	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1300 Banister C	72⅝	72½	72½	
6043 Bank N S	20¾	20½	20⅝	
500 Beth Cop A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1100 Block Bros	485	475	485	
2300 Bovis Cor	65	65	65	— 7

European Gold Markets

Jan. 27, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	132.15	132.30	+0.10
Zurich	132.625	132.375	+0.25
Paris	135.89	135.60	+0.06

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Quoted. Market available
WOODWAY REALTY CORPORATION
Common Stock
TWEEDY, BROWNE INC.
67 Wall Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10005.
Tel.: 212-747-9110.

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from February 7, 1977, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 12 of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corp., each repr. 5 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 4,68 net (div. per record-date 12.10.76; gross $—.45 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $—.3375 = Dfls. —.83 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $—.3375 = Dfls. —.83) with Dfls. 3.85 net.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 24th January, 1977.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 27, 1977

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
400 Bralor Res	315	315	315	
500 Bramalea	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16702 Brameda	148	141	141	— 5
3650 Brenda M	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
3900 Bridger	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
500 BCFP	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ¼
1900 BC Phone	13	13	13	
620 Brunswk	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
135 Budd Auto	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1000 Burns Fds	11	11	11	+ ¼
100 Cad Frv	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2585 Cal Pow A	33	32¾	33	+ ¾
875 Camflo	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
700 Campau A	410	410	410	
1200 C Nor West	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
100 C Pakrs C	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
543 Can Perm	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
7200 Can Trust A	22½	22½	22½	
12300 C Tung	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
839 C Cablesy	14½	14½	14½	
2100 Cdn Cel	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
3515 Cl Bk Com	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	
614 Cdn Tire A	39¾	39	39¼	+ ¼
2625 C Utlles	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
300 Canbra	325	325	325	— 5
200 Candel Oil	12	12	12	
4820 Casslar	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
13250 Celanese	315	310	315	
16000 Chieftan D	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅞
1200 C Holiday 1	395	395	395	
1000 Con Bldg	242	240	242	— 3
10700 Con Distrb	335	325	335	+10
8333 Cons Gas	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
2207 Con Fardy	320	375	315	
2700 Craigmt	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
600 Crush Intl	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
500 Cyprus	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
593 Denison	53⅞	53¼	53⅛	— ⅜
7065 Dicknsn	410	410	410	— 5
100 Dofasco A	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
1750 Dom Store	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
650 Du Pont	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅜
300 Dylex L A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10 East Mal	163	163	163	—10
325 Electro A	310	290	290	—20
1850 Falcon C	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
745 Falcon	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
1800 Fed Ind A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
32 Ford Cnda	90	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
1150 Francana	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5000 G Distrb A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2100 Gnt Masct	150	148	150	— 3
12650 Gibjltar	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2175 Granduc	145	144	145	
3750 Gt Oil Sds	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅝
200 GL Paper	29	28¾	28¾	— 1
7200 Gt W Life	53¾	53	53¼	— ½
800 Greyhnd	16	16	16	
2466 Guar Trst	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
1200 Hambro C	365	360	365	+ 5
6020 Hard Crp A	455	450	455	+ 5
1525 Hawker A	485	480	480	
1090 Hayes D A	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2541 H Bay Co	16¾	16¾	16¾	
915 IAC	16	15⅞	16	
250 Indal	14½	14½	14½	
50 Inglis	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅝
625 Inland Gas	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16975 Inter-City	6½	6⅜	6⅛	— ¼
500 Int Mogul	258	258	258	— 2
2870 Int Pipe A	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
5400 Inv Grp A	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
150 Jannock	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5120 Kaiser Re	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
2300 Kaps Tran	72	72	72	+ 2
200 Kelsey H	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
200 Kerr A A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
200 Koffler A	485	48	485	
5926 Labatt A	17	16½	16½	— ¼
100 Lacana	375	375	375	
200 LL Lac	144	144	144	+11
10 Lob Co A	280	280	280	— 1
2275 Loeb M	320	300	310	+15
5000 MICC	8½	8¼	8¼	
9500 Mclan H A	7¾	7⅛	7¾	+ ⅛
2510 MB Ltd	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
140 M Lf Mills	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
150 Matgmi A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10015 Moore	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
2450 Murphy	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6502 Neonex	204	200	204	+ 8
9876 Noranda A	$30¼	29½	30⅛	+ ¼
6981 Norcen	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
1100 NTecm B w	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
1300 Nowsco W	$18	18	18	— ⅛
1720 OSF Ind	295	290	295	
5400 Orchan A	235	235	235	
500 Oshawa A	365	360	360	—10
3200 Pamour A	295	290	295	— 3
5160 PanCan P	$25⅞	25	25¼	
715 Patino N V	$14	14	14	
600 Pembin A	435	425	425	—10
100 Pembin B	435	435	435	
1030 Pop Shops	$5	495	5	+ 5
2825 Pine Point	$31⅞	31½	31½	
500 Placer	$20⅝	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
600 Redpath A	$27⅞	27¼	27½	
100 Reed Oslr A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
1617 Revnu Prp	67	67	67	— 1
700 Rothman	$15¼	15½	15½	+ ⅛
500 Scotts	$8	8	8	
9613 Shell Can	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3525 Sherritt A	$6⅛	6	6	
1400 Siebens	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
4429 Simpsons	495	490	490	— 5
651 Simpson S	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
825 Slater Stl	$8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
100 Southm A	$18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
3000 St Brodcst	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
2860 Stelco A	$24½	24¼	24¼	
1200 Steep R	202	201	201	
6950 Teck Cor A	$6¼	6	6	— ⅛
5900 Teck Cor B	$5	490	495	— 5
7160 Teledyne	$5	5	5	
800 Tex Can	$25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
4424 Tor Dm Bk	$18¼	17¾	18	— ⅛
177 Traders A	$15	15	15	
2900 Trns Mt A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
8780 TrCan PL	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
2387 UGas A	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
2700 Union Oil	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
230 U Keno	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1750 U Siscoe	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
4000 Upp Can	104	101	101	— 3
400 Van Der	240	240	240	—10
2525 Voyager P	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
2100 Weldwod	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
4850 West Mine	450	445	450	
100 Wesinhse	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
1375 Weston	$13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
1421 Woodwd A	$16	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
1700 Yk Bear	345	330	330	—20

Total sales 1,819,518 shares

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 27, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	359	Matsu E Wks	697
Canon	612	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	121
Dai Nip Print	615	Mitsubi Corp.	496
Fuji Bank	289	Mitsui Co.	463
Fuji Photo	811	Mitsukoshi	460
Hitachi	230	Nippon Elec.	310
Honda Motor	700	Sharp	445
C. Itoh	300	Shiseido	1430
Japan Air Lines	2410	Sony Corp.	2480
Kansai El Pwr.	691	Sumitomo Bank	289
Kao Soap	901	Taisho Marine	338
Kirin Brewerey	395	Takeda	275
Komatsu	318	Teijin	127
Kubota	353	Tokyo Marine	495
Matsu Ind.	693	Toray	129
		Toyota	1250

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	87.00	87.50	90.10	87.00
Brussels	105.84	106.42	107.82	104.54
Frankfurt	137.33	137.58	141.59	136.11
London 30	390.70	381.60	390.70	353.60
London 500	N.A.	175.81	176.42	164.45
Milan	71.52	71.51	74.01	70.04
Paris	98.10	99.20	102.90	98.70
Sydney	439.39	438.89	447.61	433.88
Tokyo (n)	381.11	382.84	384.14	375.60
Tokyo (o)	5046.00	5073.00	5073.00	4928.09
Zurich	308.30	310.00	311.10	307.40

(n) New. (o) Old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4½-4¾	4½-4¾	2⅝-2⅞	14¼-15
1 M.	4½-4⅝	4⅝-4⅞	1⅞-1⅞	13¼-13⅝
3 M.	5¼-5⅝	4¼-4⅝	1⅞-1⅝	12¾-13⅛
6 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4⅞-5	1⅝-2⅛	12⅜-12⅞
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅜	5-5¼	2⅛-2⅝	11⅞-12¼

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
262 Algoma	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
100 Asbestos	$21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
4365 Bank Mont	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
3300 Basic Res	$8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ½
250 Cdn Indust	$13	13	13	+ ½
400 Cdn Int Pw	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
1300 Canron	$21½	21¼	21½	
4000 Con Bath	$27⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
500 Crn Zell A	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
2000 Dom Bridge	$18	18	18	
24500 Dom Text	$7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
140 Laur Fin	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
725 Price Co.	$9½	9½	9½	
2026 Royal Bank	$24⅞	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
700 Roy TrustA	$18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
675 Zellers	320	315	316	+5

Total sales 396,867 sahres.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Jan. 27, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	3½	3⅞
AFA PrS	5½	6¼
AID Inc	6¾	7½
AVM Cp	1⅜	1⅝
Addisn W	7½	8
Adv Ros	3½	3⅞
Alberts	7¾	8½
Allco Inc	9	9½
Allerg Ph	21	21¾
Allyn Bac	7¾	8¼
Am Exp	35⅛	36
Am Finl	11⅝	11⅞
Am Furn	2⅜	2⅝
Am Great	9⅛	10
A Micro	8¾	9¼
Am Telev	20¼	21
Am Weld	11¼	12¼
Amtr Dv	1 1-16	1 5-16
Anadite	5⅞	6¼
Anheus B	20⅞	21⅜
Ard May	1⅜	1⅞
ArkWIG	27¾	28½
AsCC Bet	14¾	15½
AtlGas Lt	16⅞	16½
Baird At	4⅞	5¼
Bang Hy	15	15½
Bkam Rlt	9⅞	10⅛
Bassett F	17½	18¼
Bayls Mk	8⅜	9⅛
Beeline F	7⅛	7⅝
Betz Lab	28¼	29
Bibb Co	8⅛	9
Bird Son	31	32½
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	21¾	22¼
Bonza Inl	3	3¼
Braden	7⅜	8⅛
Brinks	8	8½
Brks Sca	22¼	23
Brwning	5⅛	5⅝
Buckb M	3½	4
Buckeye	9¾	10¼
Kalvar	1½	1⅝
Kaman A	20¾	21½
Burn Sim	3⅝	4¼
CalWSv	31	32½
Campl Ch	3	3⅜
Canrad H	2⅜	2¾
Cap Swst	3⅛	4¼
Capln Air	2½	2½
Cap Tec	2⅝	3
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	15½	15⅞
Chm Lea	13½	14½
Chesa Ut	11	12
Chi Bridg	57	61
Chilln Cp	6¾	7¼
ChrisS	121½	124
Circle F	4½	5¼
CitznUt A	34⅞	35¼
CitznUt B	31½	31⅜
Clark Mf	36¾	37¼
Clow Cp	8⅛	8⅝
Colu Vent	1	1¼
Com Cir	13½	14
Cml Sh	26½	30½
Comw Pa	30¼	30⅜
Con Pap	31¼	32¼
Craw Co	12½	13¼
Cross Co	20⅞	24¼
Cutlr Fed	1⅞	2¼
Danly M	10	11
Data Dsn	4¼	5½
Data 100	7⅜	7⅞
Dayt Inc	29½	31
Decor In	3	3½
DeKib Ag	32¼	33¼
Dolhi Oil	4⅝	5
DeLux C	23	23¾
Det CanT	13	14
Det IntBr	32½	34½
Dewey El	1¼	1⅝
Diam Cry	16⅞	17
Dixn Cru	19⅛	20
Docutel	5½	5⅞
Dollar G	10¼	10⅞
Dorch G	12	12¼
Doyle DB	16⅞	17⅜
Dunkin D	5⅞	6¼
Durlron	20½	21½
Eberln In	3⅝	4¼
Econ Lab	22¼	23
ElPas El	11⅞	12¼
Elder Be	6¼	7
Elec Nucl	4¾	5½
Elec Mod	2½	3⅛
Energy C	21¾	22½
Entwistl	6½	7¼
Equty Oil	39¾	40⅜
Ethan Al	17¼	18
Fab Tek	1⅛	1⅜
FidUn Lf	22¾	22⅞
Fingrht	7⅜	7¾
FtBkSys	42⅝	43½
Fst Bost	21¼	22¾
FrEmpSt	8½	9
FtWnFn	2⅝	2⅞
Fickner	13⅞	14⅝
Fla Watu	5-16	11-16
Forest O	23½	23⅞
Frmigll	¼	1
Folomat	11½	12
Frkln Cp	7¼	7⅞
Frnkln El	10¼	11¼
Frnd Ice	12½	13¼
Gen RlEs	3½	4¼
G Reinsu	169	173
Gov EFIn	14¼	15½
Graph Cn	16	16¾
Green Mt	12⅛	12⅞
Grey Adv	17¼	18
Gulf Intst	17¾	18¼
Gyrodn	2⅜	3⅛
Harper R	9⅜	9⅞
Hartf NC	15¼	16¼
Henred F	17¼	18
Holobm	1⅝	1⅞
Hoover	12⅜	12⅞
Horiz Res	⅝	1⅛
Huds Pap	22½	23¾
Hyatt Cp	7¼	8⅛
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	2½	2⅞
Intra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	54½	56
Interc En	11¼	12¼
Intrmk Tl	3⅜	3⅞
Intrmt G	17½	18
InBk Wsh	4⅜	5⅛
aSou Ur	25¾	26¼
JamWPr	5	5½
Jamsby	16	16¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	15¼	16
Kalsr Stl	33¼	34¼
KaisStl pf	19	19½
Kamsn A	7⅛	8⅛
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	3¼	3⅝
Kear Tr	10⅛	10½
Kelly Svc	25⅜	26½
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Fib	15⅞	16¼
Key CusF	7½	8
Keys Int	19¼	18
King Int	2⅜	2⅞
Knap Vog	15⅜	16¼
Lanco In	20¾	21⅜
Land Res	1¼	1⅝
Lane Co	17	18
Lin Bcast	17¼	17¾
Log Etrn	4¼	5
Madisn G	16⅛	17⅛
Mal Rlty	¼	11-16
Mailkrt	36½	37½
MgtAssis	7½	8
Manor C	5	6
Maul LP	11¼	11¾
McCorm	36¼	37
McQuay	16	16¾
Medtrn	23½	24¼
Measur	13⅛	13⅞
Medtrn	23½	24¼
Merid In	1⅜	2⅛
Mdlsx W	19¼	20¾
Midld Ca	2⅞	3⅛
Midl Bks	24½	25½
Midw Gt	22	24½
Millipr	20½	21
Miner In	⅞	1⅜
MissVl G	16	17
Mont Col	5⅜	5⅞
Moore S	11⅜	12¼
Moore P	7½	8¼
Morg Res	½	1
Mostek	15⅞	16
Motch M	6	7
Mot Club	3	3½
Mueller	14½	15½
Narag Co	12¾	13¼
Nat G&O	13¼	14¾
Nat Lib	6⅛	6½
N SecRsh	4⅜	4¾
Nalnw Rl	7	8
NJNat G	15	15¾
Niclsn A	20½	21
Niclsn B	20¼	20⅞
NoCar Gs	12⅞	13¼
NoEOl un	29¾	30½
Norlrp Kl	18¾	19¼
NW NatG	10¼	10⅞
NW PuSv	19½	19⅞
Noxel Cp	18⅝	19¼
Ogilvy M	32¼	33
Ohio Ferr	18½	19½
Ormont	13¼	14¼
Otter TP	21⅞	21⅞
Over NA	2⅜	3¼
Pabst Br	22½	23
PacGa R	25	25⅞
Pakco	1¼	2
Parks H	4⅞	5⅜
Pauley P	8⅛	9
Peerl Mf	13	14
Pa Enter	18⅛	18⅜
PnzlOG	14¾	15
Pepsl BW	14½	15¼
Petrsn H	13½	14¼
Petrolit	45¾	46¾
Pettibon	21	22
Piedmt A	4⅛	4⅞
Pinkrtn	34	34¼
Pion HiB	21⅞	21⅝
Pistilin	2⅜	3½
Pessls Cp	1⅜	2¼
Progrp	2½	2½
PubS NC	12⅜	13
P Bennet	19¾	20½
PutD Cap	7⅜	7⅞
Qual Ims	2	2⅜
Ragen Pr	3⅝	4
Rahall C	9¾	10¼
Raychm	135	140
Raymnd	15	16
Recog Eq	9⅞	10¼
Road Ex	38¾	39½
Robin M	19¼	20¼
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	4⅝	5⅛
Rus Stov	16¼	15⅝
Sadller	2⅜	2⅞
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	33	35
Sels Delt	2⅜	3
Seneca F	3	3½
SevenUp	30¾	31½
Shaw Co	26½	27½
Snap Tls	29¾	30¾
SolidSt Sc	7¼	8¼
S CalWat	14¼	15
SwGs Cp	11⅞	11¾
SwEl Sv	16¼	17
Slandyn	25	25½
Sld Regls	18½	19¼
Stan HPd	16½	17½
Sterlg Str	5⅛	6
Strawb Cl	26½	28
Super El	5⅜	5¾
TIME DC	6	6½
Tampax	36¼	37¼
Tech Pub	17	18
Tecum P	54½	56½
Tennant	27½	29¾
Tifny Co	10	10½
ToscoCp	4½	4¾
Transo O	13⅛	13⅞
Trico Pd	36	37
Trim OG	4⅝	5
Tymshr	17¾	18½
Tyson F	13¼	14
Un McGil	10	11
US Surg	13⅛	13⅜
US TrkLn	14⅛	15⅛
UVa Bks	19	19½
UpPen P	20⅛	21¼
Valley Gs	10⅜	10⅞
VanD Air	10¼	11½
Vance S	4⅝	5⅛
Velcro	8	8½
VaN Bnk	20¼	21¼
Wads Pu	8⅜	8⅞
Wsh NG	14½	15
Webb Re	11½	12¼
WecoDvl	4 3-16	4 7-16
Weight W	8⅛	9
Weldtrn	1⅛	2¼
Welng M	7½	8
Well Gar	4	4½
Wstn Mtg	1⅞	2¼
Westmd	50¾	51½
Wdwrd L	25¾	26¼
Wright W	3⅜	4
ZionUt B	27½	28½

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Jan. 26, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Johns Manv	359,200	28½	+ ½
Franklin Mt	308,500	24⅛	— 2⅞
Chrysler	249,100	21⅛	— ½
Colum Pict	238,400	10⅞	— ⅜
McDonald	235,500	45	— 1⅝
Texaco Inc	225,400	28¾	— ⅛
BankAmer	205,400	26⅜	— ⅞
Hydromell	164,900	20¼	+ 6⅞
Kresge SS	184,100	35¼	+ ½
Exxon	182,700	53	— ⅛
Westgn El	174,500	18⅛	
Occiden Pet	172,700	25⅛	— ⅜
Citicorp	168,200	31⅞	+ ⅛
AMF Inc	165,000	22⅞	— ¼
RCA	160,600	27⅛	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume	24.36	27.84
Advances	490	549
Declines	959	907
Unchanged	435	449
Total Issues	1884	1905
Nwe 1976-77 highs	68	98
New 1976-77 lows	26	20

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	957.20	963.93	950.47	954.54	—3.99
20 Trn	230.12	231.60	227.87	228.73	— 1.61
15 Util	111.23	111.64	110.21	110.94	— 0.19
65 Stk	315.52	317.51	312.96	314.39	— .4

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	113.90	112.22	112.78	—0.56
Utilities	55.04	54.27	54.60	—0.25
Finance	12.07	11.85	11.91	—0.14
Transportation	14.62	14.36	14.42	—0.15
Composite	102.81	101.27	101.79	—0.55

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.76	55.44	55.44	—0.31
Industrials	60.45	60.08	60.08	—0.34
Transportation	41.66	41.37	41.37	—0.29
Utilities	41.59	41.46	41.46	—0.10
Finance	57.02	56.71	56.71	—0.64

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 26	172,939	318,931	5,863
Jan. 25	169,677	339,751	4,956
Jan. 24	190,533	365,092	3,219
Jan. 21	171,224	285,067	2,303
Jan. 20	194,882	290,135	2,509

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	196,500	56	+ ⅛
DWG Corp	109,500	5⅛	+ ⅛
McCull Oil	85,800	3⅛	— ⅛
Nat Patent	73,700	10⅛	+ ⅛
PGE 8.20pf	70,000	22½	— 1⅛
New Idria	69,100	1⅝	
PGE 9.48pf	62,600	27⅛	— ⅛
Synlex Corp	54,000	21	
Kewanee In	52,700	33	+2
Cordon Intl	49,700	3⅛	+ ⅛

Aaprox final total 3,000,000
Stock sales year ago 3,517,835

Exchange Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
102.41	101.65	101.87	—0.48

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 68

AmEl Pw	Gulf Oil	Pargas pf
AGIns .90pf	Hall Print	Pneumo Cp
AW 4.10pf	Hydromell	Portec
AmWWk 5pf	Indiana Gas	Potom Elec
ArcataN pf	Integon Cp	PotEl 2.44pf
Avco Corp	Iowa PSvc	PugSd PL1
Beech Airc	Jostens	Refin 2.68pf
Bliss Laug	KaisC 1.37pf	Revere Cop
Brit Pet	KaisC 2.50pf	StJos LtPw
Bunk Ramo	Laclede Gas	Sanders
BunkRm pf	LoneStrln pf	SavinB Mch
BurndyCp	LongILt pfN	Shakespre
Conlil PSvc	Mich GasU	Shell Trans
Charter NY	MtSta TT	Starrett
CCln Milcrn	NL Ind	StahMut Sec
ConAgra	NL Ind wi	Thiokol
CnPw 7.45pf	NatMed Ent	Trans Union
Conti Group	Neptune Int	UnEl 4.56pf
CooprTR pf	NiagM Pow	US Tobac
Copelnd Cp	NoNG 5.60pf	Wall Murr
Empire Gas	OhPow 14pf	WallMurr pf
Evans Pd	OklaGE pf	Wisc ElPow
Genlnstr pf	Pargas Inc	

NEW LOWS— 26

AlleshLud	East Kodak	RalstPur wi
Am Hospit	Franklin Mt	Rohm Haas
Becton Dick	Johnsn John	Schero Plgh
CaterpTr	Lilly Ell	Sears Roeb
CrumFor	Marriott	Texas Inst
DeereCo	McDonald	UPacCp wi
DigitalEq	Merck Co	US Steel
Disney W	Nat Semicn	Upjohn Co
Dow Ch	Penney JC	

U.K. Car Output Up

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Car production in Britain rose 5.3 per cent last year to 1,333,449 from 1,267,696 in 1975, the Department of Industry reported. Commercial vehicle production, however, dropped to 372,057 units in 1976, the lowest output in more than a decade and 2.3 per cent below 1975 output.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $82 million to $4.51 billion in the week ended Jan. 19, 1977, the Federal Reserve Board reported. This was $1.06 billion higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the week ended Jan. 21, 1976.

Norway Oil Output

STAVANGER, Norway, Jan. 27 (AP-DJ).—Norwegian oil production last year totaled 102.1 million barrels, up about 45 per cent from 1975, the state oil directorate announced.

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Belgium ...B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Denmark(air)D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
France ....F.F	206.00	112.00
Germany .....D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain. £St.	16.50	9.00
Greece (air)..Dr	1,556.00	862.00
India (air) .....$	114.00	63.00
Iraq, Iran (air)..$	85.50	47.00
Ireland ....£St.	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ......$	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	37,570.00	21,000.00
Japan, Korea (air)$	136.50	75.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ......$	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)...$	97.50	54.00
Mexico (air) .....$	114.00	63.00
Netherlands..Gld.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)$	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Portugal (air) Es.	1,425.00	787.00
Saudi Arabia (air)$	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) .$	136.50	75.00
Sri Lanka (air).$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) .Ptas.	3,300.00	1,816.00
Sweden (air)..S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ..S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Turkey (air) ...$	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
U.S.A. (air) .....$	97.50	54.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	59.00	32.00
Zaire (air) ......$	114.00	63.00

28-1-77

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هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 27

1976-'77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	4	A&EPlast P	4	13	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
	3	AARCo .36	7	3	10	10	10	
	6⅞	APS Inc .25	8	23	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
	8⅝	ASPRO .56	6	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	
	⅜	ATI Inc		2	⅜	13-16	⅞	
	8	AVCCp .40	3	27	10⅞	10½	10¾+	¼
	4⅝	Action .24	6	3	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
	1⅝	ActionCp	14	23	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	2	AdamRs	9	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	24	36	15¾	15¼	15⅜—	½
	1	AeglsCp	9	167	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
	1¼	Aeronca		11	2⅛	2	2	
	1½	AffilCap .10e	4	7	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	9	AffilHsp .24	6	13	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
	3⅝	AlterSix .20	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	6¼	AlanWdS		16	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
	4⅞	AlaskAir	2	17	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	5¼	Alcolac .32e	5	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	4⅛	AllegCp wt		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
	4⅝	AllegAir	10	71	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
	1⅝	AllegA wtO		6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
	5	AllianT .36e	5	2	5⅝	5¾	5¾+	¼
	⅞	AlldArt		178	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
	10⅞	AlldThr .88	6	6	14	14	14	
	1	Alphaind	10	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3¼	Altamil .10e	5	2	7	6¾	6¾—	¼
	11-16	AltecCp		17	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	3-16	AltecCp wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
		AltecCrp pf		6	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
	8⅛	AlterFds .50	13	37	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
	43½	Alcoa pf 3.75		z4200	48½	48	48 —	1
	7⅜	AMAX wt		11	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
	1½	AmAgro		12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
	15¾	AmBrd wt		100	19	18	18¾+	¼
	6¾	AmBusP .26	9	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	5½	AGarPd .34		84	7⅝	7	7¼+	⅛
	3⅜	AlntPict	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	2	Alsrael .11r	6	2	2½	2½	2½	
	7½	AMaizeA .40	5	16	10	9⅞	10	
	36	AmMf 2.80a	5	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	½
	28¼	AmPetf 2.20	8	14	36	35¼	35⅞—	⅝
	4¼	APrecs .28a	6	2	8½	8½	8½	
	3⅝	ASafEq		3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
	7⅝	AmScIE .04e	16	50	10¾	10½	10⅝	
	2	AndreR	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
	2	AngloC .13e	7	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	3½	Anken .20	7	7	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
	4⅝	Anthony .19t	4	9	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
	1½	AppldDta	9	16	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
	1½	ApldDev	15	59	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
	14	AquitCa .30	11	20	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
	3⅞	ArizCL .10e	11	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	5¼	ArminCp .12	3	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	3⅛	ArrowE	22	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	4	Arundel		12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	7⅝	Asamera .25	14	109	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
	5⅛	AshlOC .20a	10	2	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
	¼	AskInSvc		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
	2⅛	Astrex .10e	9	6	5	5	5	
	3¼	Atalanta .20e	2	14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	⅛	Atco Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	3	AtlasCM .08a	8	79	4⅜	4	4 —	⅛
	6½	AtlasCp wt		18	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	11⅛	Augat .30	14	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	¼
	10⅛	AustralO	20	20	16	15⅝	16 +	⅜
	5⅝	AutoTrn .70t		27	6	5⅝	6	
	2¼	AutmBld	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	2⅝	AutmRad	3	16	4⅝	4½	4½	
	35⅞	AutoSw .88	13	5	44⅝	44	44	
	2	AVEMC .20	7	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	17½	Avondal 1.20	9	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	¾
	3⅛	AydinCp .10		44	8¼	8	8 +	⅛
		B						
	9-16	BRTRI .30e		11	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
	1-32	BRTRI wt		3	1-32	1-32	1-32	
	1⅛	BTU Eng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	6	BadgrMr .50	10	18	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
	4	BakerM .10e	9	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	9⅛	BaldorEl .24	7	4	12½	12½	12⅝+	⅛
	12⅞	BanFd 1.16e		10	17	16⅝	16¾	
	⅜	BangPun wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	2⅛	Banister .20e	5	142	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
	3⅝	Banner .08	6	12	5⅝	5½	5½	
	1½	Barclay .04	40	10	2⅛	2	2	
	6⅝	Barnwl .15e	31	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
	5⅝	BarryWr .44	8	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
	2⅛	BarthSp .20	10	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
	1⅝	Bartons Cdy		12	2	2	2 —	⅛
	1⅞	BaruchF		18	2¾	2½	2½—	⅛
	¾	Barwick		7	2	2	2	
	2	Bellind .80a		66	5	4⅞	5	
	2⅝	Benrus	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	2⅛	Berg Ent	31	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	Berg Bruns	21	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	12	BrgB pf 1.15		2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
	1⅝	BernzO		22	2⅝	2½	2½	
	4	Bertea .14	8	17	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
	3	BervenC .06	84	29	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	2⅝	BethCp .10e		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	1⅝	BeverlyE		32	3	3	3	
	9¼	BicPen .48	9	16	13	13	13 +	⅛
	4⅛	BigDad	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	4⅝	BigVSup .26	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	10½	BinnySm .80	6	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
	4½	Blessng .30	7	4	6⅝	6¾	6¾+	⅛
	8½	Blount .30	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	4¼	BodinAp .40	22	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	6½	BoltBer .20		5	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
	15	BowVall .10	137	6	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
	9⅛	Bowne .30b	6	57	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
	6⅝	BradldN .30	10	34	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
	2⅝	Branch .20	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
	7⅛	BranifAr wt		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	9⅝	BrascanA 1	3	101	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
	15	BraunEn .80	6	8	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	BrewerC		19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
	8⅝	BrooksP .40	6	8	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅛
	2¼	BrownCo wt		11	2⅝	2½	2½	
	10⅝	BrnFB .40	9	125	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
	4½	BrwnF pf.40		3	5	5	5	
	2	Buehler	8	7	5⅛	5	5	
	6⅝	Buellind .40b	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	2⅛	Burgess	18	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	11¼	Buring .82e	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
	8¼	Burnsin .60	8	35	11	10½	10½—	½
	8⅝	Butlerin .50	6	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
		C						
	8⅝	CKPet .20e	20	302	30⅞	29⅞	30½+	1¼
	1	CDI Cp		5	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
	6⅝	CHB Food	3	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
	1-16	CIMtgwt A		13	5-32	⅛	⅛	
	2⅝	CMI Cp	7	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	6	CRSDes .15	4	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
	6¼	CSECp .52	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	6⅝	CWTran .30	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	4¼	Cabicom	6	5	6½	6⅛	7⅛	
	12⅝	Caldor	9	14	13	12⅞	12⅞	
	3⅝	Calcomp		29	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
	2⅝	CalLife	6	3	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
	10¼	CalPrtC 1	9	49	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
	5	Camco		2	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
	11-16	CaChbA .25e		16	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	2⅝	CdnExp .05e	12	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
	11-16	CdnhomO	17	40	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
	5⅝	CdnHydr .25	7	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	14	CdlnPA 1.50	6	22	17½	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
	3¼	CdnMarc .20	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—1-16	
	9⅞	CdnOccl .50	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
	36	CdnSupO	10	26	41¾	40½	40½—	1½
	1½	CapitlRs		3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
	2⅛	CapitlFd .20	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
	17¼	Carbon .80a	16	60	48½	47¾	48	
	4⅝	Caressa .30	7	23	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	¼
	64	Carna 1.40a	14	21	71⅞	71¼	71¼—	⅞
	7¼	CaroPipl 1b	8	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
	2	CarrolDev		41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	13½	CasFd 1.20a		5	18	18	18 +	⅛
	1⅜	Castlem	8	6	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	8¼	Cavitro .12e	13	221	13⅝	12⅞	13½+	⅝
	⅞	CelluCft	8	12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
	34⅞	CenM pf 3.50		z10	40¼	40¼	40¼+	¼
	4¼	CentSec .40e		11	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
	2	CentryF	13	8	3	3	3 —	⅛
	4	Cenvill .45e		45	14⅝	14	14¼+	⅛
	18⅝	CerM pf 2.25		8	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
	1⅛	Certified Cp		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
	⅜	Certron	50	11	1	1	1	
	1¼	CetecCp	10	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	3⅝	ChadMill .40	7	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	3	ChampHo		84	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
	3½	ChartMd	6	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	2⅝	Chem Exp	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	15⅞	ChlRiv 1.60a	8	11	25¼	24⅞	25 —	⅜
	8¼	ChiefDev	13	123	12½	11¾	11⅞—	⅝
	1	ChildWrld		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	1¼	Christna .10e	6	23	3⅞	3½	3½—	⅛
	4¼	Cinema Flv	11	4	4½	4½	4½	
	1⅜	Cinerama		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	5¼	CircleK .60	9	69	11¾	11½	11⅝	
	4⅝	Citation .40b		x3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
	7¼	CityGsFl .68	6	19	11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
	1⅝	ClarkC .10e	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅝	Clarkson .20	8	15	11½	11	11¼—	½
	3⅝	Clarostat	8	5	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
	7	Clausing .64	9	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅝
	4⅝	Clopay .17e	6	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	12⅝	Coachmn	7	67	18⅞	18⅝	18½—	¼
	15-16	Cohen Hatfd	5	6	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
	12⅝	Coleman .68	8	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
	2½	Colon Coml		34	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
	3⅞	ColwelC .32	5	40	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
	31¼	Cominco 2	14	60	36½	36½	36½	
	1⅝	ComGrp .14		15	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
	8⅝	ComAll .30a	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
	10⅞	ComMtl .60b	18	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
	3¼	Comdrint	6	54	6½	5⅞	6¼+	⅜
	6⅛	CoPsych .20a	7	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	
	16¼	ComPS 1.62	8	4	19⅝	19⅝	19¾+	⅛
	2½	Compac	5	60	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
	1⅜	CompuD	8	132	2¼	2	2⅛	
	11-16	Complnst		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	⅜	Compinv	3	7	2	2	2	
	4¼	ConcrdF	5	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	5⅝	Condec	4	47	11¾	11½	11¾	
	6¼	ConsOG	12	39	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
	7⅝	ConsRef .60	11	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
	3⅝	Consyne	12	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
	⅝	ConMtl	17	40	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
	¼	ConTel wt		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
	14½	Cookind .40	15	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝ —	¼
	11⅛	CookPV .40a	7	1	15	15	15 —	⅛
	2½	CoopJar .10e	6	6	6	6	6	
	2¼	Cordon	17	485	4⅛	3½	4 +	½
	9	CoreLab .10a	10	6	18	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
	10⅛	Corenco .80		5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
	6⅝	Cornelius .48	10	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
	19¼	CorrBlk 1.40	10	9	27¼	27¼	27¼	
	1⅝	Colt Corp	88	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	¼	CottCorp wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	½	Cousins wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—1-16	
	13	CoxCC	19	69	19	18⅞	19 +	⅜
	12	Crompt .50e	6	1	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
	30	CrossAT 1.20	13	x1	38½	38½	38½—	⅛
	6⅝	CrowlM .50a	40	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	3	16	31¼	30⅞	30⅞—	1½
	5½	CrownCr	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	5¼	CrutcR .36	27	139	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
	7⅝	CrystlO .40e		22	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅜
	6⅝	CubicCp .28	6	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	11⅞	CurticaB .80	6	8	14⅞	14¼	14¼—	⅜
	1½	CurtisM .15e	4	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		D						
	⅜	DCL Inc	9	4	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
	2⅝	DWG .50t	5	985	5⅝	5⅜	5½+	⅛
	2½	Damon Cre	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	3⅝	Damson	26	66	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
	12⅝	Daniel .16b	10	22	26⅞	26	26 —	⅜
	4⅝	Datapd	8	78	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
	5⅝	DaylMin .20a	18	22	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
	1	DeRose		2	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
	9⅛	DelLabs .32b	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
	7	DenTalE	10	26	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
22	17½	Depsitr 1.52	6	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Designcr Jw		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	DevCpA	9	19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
36	13⅛	DevonGp	20	z500	35⅞	35¼	35⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Diebold VC		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	3⅞	Digicon		46	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
20	15¼	DillardSt .40	6	1	15½	15½	15½	
3⅝	1⅝	DisFab .10	13	30	2½	2⅛	2½+	¼
18⅞	11½	Diversey .56	9	45	17	16¼	16⅝—	1
17⅝	6¾	Dixilyn .40e	6	51	11½	11½	11½	
46	32	DomePt	8	12	40¼	39⅞	40⅛+	⅛
13⅞	8⅞	Downy .20e	5	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
11⅛	6¼	Driver Harr		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14	9⅝	DrgFair .40b	4	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
1 13-16	1	Dunlop .06e	5	37	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+1-16	
23⅞	12½	DuplxPd .80	6	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
9⅛	5⅞	DurTst .30b	9	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
6¼	2½	Dynlcln .06e	11	63	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8½	3⅞	DynAm	6	35	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
11¼	6½	DynellEl	27	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
		E						
2¼	⅞	Eagle Cloth		126	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	EarthRes 1	7	41	19	18½	18⅞—	⅜
45⅜	30⅜	EasonO .20b	15	10	44⅞	44⅛	44⅝+	⅝
6	3¼	SazorE .24	5	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6	Ecodyne .10e	7	91	11½	10⅝	10¾—	¾
4¾	1⅝	Edmos Cp		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	7⅛	EDO Corp.10e	7	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
7⅜	3¼	EgaaM .40	5	14	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9½	4⅝	EnrnhPf .20a	7	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCp .12	7	14	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
7	4⅛	ElHose .10r		20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5¼	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	13	20	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Resch		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	12	49	20½	19⅞	20 +	½
11⅝	6½	ErnstEC .64	5	18	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind	16	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
7	4⅝	Espey Mfg	7	3	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
11⅝	4¾	EsRad .20e	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .32	6	47	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
3⅞	1½	EtzLav	6	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
14	7½	EvanAr .10r	11	12	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Exectrn .27t	15	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		F						
5	3	FPA Corp		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4	Fabind .10e	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Fablen .40	27	7	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅞	Fairfld Nob		15	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
41⅝	20⅝	FalconS 1	10	49	40	39⅝	39⅝+	⅜
8⅝	4½	FamDolr .16	6	10	6	6	6	
2⅝	1	Fash Fabric		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
19	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	14	16	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
14⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	13	4	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
6¼	4	Fed Resrces		20	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
20⅝	8	Felmnt .12e	21	18	19⅝	19¼	19⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5	Felsway .36	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Fidelco Gth		2	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
5¼	1⅝	FlimCp Am		107	2⅝	2¼	2⅝—	⅛
10⅛	5¼	Flimwy .85t	7	88	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
11	5½	FinGen .36b	7	9	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
11⅝	5⅞	FstSLSh .12	15	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Fstmrk		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17¼	9⅞	FischrP .48t	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅞	13½	FlichbG 1.44	8	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Flagg Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2½	Flagstaff	7	68	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Flavorland	8	2	7	7	7	
14⅝	8	FlightSf .09e	10	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
3⅞	2¼	FlaRck	14	13	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	FlowGen	7	178	5	4½	4⅝+	⅛
19⅞	9⅞	Flowers .60	6	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
23⅝	13¼	FlyDie Oil	8	66	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
9⅝	4	Forest Clty.05e	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	7	19	3⅝	3	3⅛+	¼
12⅝	7¼	FoxStaP .50	8	67	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .36	6	2	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
18⅝	10	Frantz .80a	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
23¼	15¾	Fresnillo .40	89	18	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
6	3½	Friedm .24b	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3	1½	Friend Frst	14	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10½	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅞	7	Frischs .30b	8	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	4	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	FromAir wt		4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		G						
8⅝	2	GRICp		25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1½	1	GSCEn .42c	13	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅛	⅜	GTI Corp		5	2	2	2	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	8	3	5	5	5	
11⅝	7	Garan .44a	6	10	11	11	11 —	⅛
3⅝	1½	Garcia Corp		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	8⅝	GatesLrjet		25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Gaylord .10e	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Genl Explor	13	104	9	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅝	1⅞	G Housewar	4	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	¼
2⅛	¾	Gen. Recrat		20	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	8	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅝	5⅞	GenovDr	7	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Geon Ind		4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
6	2½	Gerber Sci	7	22	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
18½	13⅝	GiantFd 1a	5	6	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3⅞	GiantYel	86	45	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
10⅝	2½	Gladding Cp		14	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Glasrock Pr		21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
38	26⅛	GlatfIr 1.80	6	3	34⅝	34¼	34¼+	¼
6½	3⅝	GlenGar .16	6	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
13½	6⅝	GlenDis .44t	7	39	12½	12	12¼+	⅛
17½	10⅝	Globelnd .60a	5	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	Gloucstr En	4	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
5	3¼	Gldblatt .28	11	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
16⅝	7¼	Golden Cycl	57	16	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞—	⅝
12⅞	6⅝	GoldW .36e	6	20	9⅞	9⅝	9¾—	¼
3⅛	½	Goldfield Cp		16	13-16	¾	¾—1-16	
8⅝	3⅝	Goodrich wt		30	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
6	3⅝	GorinSt .10e	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23⅝	15	GormR .90a	9	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
6	2⅝	GouldIT .24e	213	1	4⅝	4¼	4¼+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GrndCh .30	6	4	8	8	8 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GtAm Ind	4	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	54	187	5⅛	5	5⅝—	⅛
37⅝	25⅝	GtLkCh .28	14	12	35⅞	35	35 —	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Greenman	5	17	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	4⅝	GreerHy .12	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	GREIT .48	12	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	GrowC .30b	7	59	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
9⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40b	8	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Gulford .20	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
18⅝	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	3	10	10	10 +	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Gifstrm LD		7	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
		H						
1⅝	9-16	Halco Prod		47	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
14	6⅝	HallsMor .50	6	15	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	HampD .15e	16	120	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	2	14	5⅝	5	5	
13⅛	10¼	Hannfrd .60	5	16	13¾	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	HanvrSh .60	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅝	16	Harland .48a	10	5	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hartfd Zdy		54	5⅜	5	5 —	⅛
14⅞	10	HartzM .20e	13	38	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1⅝	¾	HarveyGp	5	46	13-16	⅝	¾—1-16	
10⅝	6⅝	Hasting .48a	6	19	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
10	5	HealthCh	10	37	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	eHalthM .30	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Helnick .10e	8	33	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1	HelmMtg		17	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
8	3⅝	Hlihavn .32	6	21	8	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Hlotrnic .20	11	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Hofmnind	25	10	3	3	3	
7	2	HollyCp	10	26	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
26½	16¼	Hormel 1.12	8	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
8¼	5¼	HospM .60e	23	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
5-16	1-32	HospMtg wt		8	1-16	1-32	1-32—1-32	
14⅝	10⅛	Hotelin 1.37e	13	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	HousRon .30	5	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
7⅝	4	HouseVi .32	10	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	HospMtr In	25	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
60⅞	32½	HouOilM .80	36	1594	57½	55	56 +	⅛
20⅜	10⅝	HowelC .40e	8	4	18	18	18 —	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Howell .15e	4	10	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
37	28⅝	HubelB 1.50	10	2	35	35	35	
5⅝	3⅝	HuckMfg .20	13	1	4½	4½	4½	
5	1⅝	Hudson Gen		10	5	4⅝	5 +	¼
41¼	31	HudBO 1.52	10	337	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝—	⅝
13⅝	6	Huffman .58	5	12	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅝	2	HuntHlf .15e	5	54	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
23⅝	16½	HuskyO .80	7	280	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	1
5⅞	3	HycelInc	24	52	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
		I						
10⅝	3⅝	ICMR		14	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8¼	5	IMCMg .20	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅝	2½	ISCFinl .30	25	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	⅝	ITI Cp		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8	4 3-16	ImpCh .30e	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
1 13-16	⅞	ImpGrp .08e		23	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅝	
4½	1¼	Imperind		9	3	3	3	
26⅞	18⅛	ImpOilA .86	14	117	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Inarco		10	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
20⅝	8⅛	Incotrm	12	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
2¼	1	InflightSv		89	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Inolex Corp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3½	Instron .20		35	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
2⅛	11-16	InstrSys		93	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
24	7¼	IntSy pf .25e		3	12	12	12 +	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	IntegRes	5	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	2⅛	Intrmed	9	29	7	7	7	
14	5¼	IntlAlum .58	7	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
3¼	1¼	IntBknt	8	242	3⅝	3	3 —	⅛
23	19½	IntCour .28	9	46	12⅝	12	12	
3⅛	1¼	IntFdSvc		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3½	1½	IntFunert	8	46	3	3	3 —	⅛
6½	1⅝	IntProtein	11	34	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅞	4⅝	IntSeaw .25e	3	3	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅛
36	15⅛	IntSyCon .25	5	82	23	21⅝	22 —	⅞
1½	½	Interphot		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	9⅝	Interpool	8	35	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18⅞	5	Interway	19	68	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	InvestFla		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅝	9¼	InvDvA .20e	5	5	18⅛	18	18 —	½
4⅝	2⅝	InvDvB .05e	5	143	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
7	2⅝	nvRtTr		4	6½	6½	6½	
18⅛	13	Ionics Inc	18	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .20		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16	13⅛	IroqBrnd pf		12	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Irvindnd .16t	5	14	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
8	6⅛	IsraelD .75e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		J - K						
11⅝	6¼	Jaclyn .40a	5	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15	7¼	Jacobs .70e	8	72	16	14⅝	15	
10⅛	4½	Jamswy .05r	5	33	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
12½	8¼	Jeannet .28	7	15	12	11⅞	11⅞—	½
5⅝	2	Jetronic	4	17	3⅛	3	3	
4⅝	2⅝	Juniper Pet	13	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
16⅛	8	KaisrInd .26	10	285	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
7⅝	4½	KapokT .10r	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	KayCp .07e	23	2	5	5	5	
36⅞	12⅝	Kewanee .72	8	484	33⅞	31	32¾+	1¾
2	1⅛	KinArk	8	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	1⅛	KingOpt		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	6⅝	KingRd .20e	11	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	5	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
37⅞	8⅞	KirbyEx	13	43	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Kit Mfg	13	14	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
30⅝	10⅝	KnickToy .15	9	8	27¾	27½	27½	
35¼	18¼	Kollmor .50	11	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2¾	⅜	LTVCorp wt		21	½	½	½	
4⅝	2½	LaBarge .06	13	7	3	3	3	
6⅞	3⅝	LaMaur .20	8	23	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	LaQuinta	7	3	10	10	10	
11⅞	6⅞	LafyRad .26	7	14	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Laneco .08e	4	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeaRon .28a	7	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	LeathCo .50	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
26⅛	15	LeeEntr .52	13	97	26¼	25½	26 +	⅛
5⅝	3	LeePhar	146	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9	6½	Levitiln .24	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7⅝	5½	LewisBF .24	6	1	6	6	6	
10	4⅝	LibtyFab	3	1	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .16	6	9	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
7⅛	4	LillIAnn .22	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11½	4	LloydsEl	11	32	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	5	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅝	13⅝	Lohmn .80a	7	15	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
11¼	4⅝	LoewThe wt		364	9¾	9¼	9¾—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Loelcon	8	7	8⅝	8	8¼+	¼
3⅛	1⅝	Logistic .08e	6	141	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
22½	9	LeGenSv .80	7	27	20½	20	20 —	¾
7⅝	3⅝	LundyEl	8	4	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7¼	1	LynchCp	18	20	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	¼
3¼	1	Lynnwear		10	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
		M						
2⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp		6	1½	1½	1½	
8⅛	2⅝	MPO	4	21	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
8¾	7	MWA .40b	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1¼	½	Macrod	4	48	1	15-16	1	
16⅞	13⅛	MePbS 1.40	8	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5¼	2⅝	Mammth	11	17	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	ManhLfe .28	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
5½	3¼	MansfT .02r	8	3	4½	4½	4½	
2	13-16	Marindug B		17	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16—1-16	
27⅝	18	MarkCll .36	6	25	27	26	26⅛—	⅞
10⅛	4⅞	Marlene	3	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6	3⅝	MarshFd		9	5½	5¼	5¼—	½
32⅛	18⅞	MarlPr .40e	6	14	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
10½	6⅝	Maslnd .40a	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39⅞	23⅞	Masneilin .30	6	4	36½	36⅛	36½	
4	1⅝	Masters	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12⅛	4⅝	MalerRe .28	10	5	9⅞	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .14b	7	29	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2½	McCulO	27	823	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
22⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .70	7	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
4⅝	1¼	McKeon		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	MeansF 1.08		1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
9½	5⅝	Medalst .44	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	15-16	MedalnGp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Medenco .20	6	9	8⅞	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Medfield	4	16	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
20½	14¼	MediaGn .40	9	17	19¼	18¾	19¼+	⅛
17	7⅝	Megolnt .20	4	23	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	
12⅝	8⅝	Mntex .30	4	6	11⅝	11⅝	11¼+	¼
2⅝	⅞	Metrocar		10	1⅜	1¼	1¼+	⅛
4⅞	1¼	MichGen	4	19	4½	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
14½	9⅝	MichSug 1	8	10	12¼	11⅞	12½+	¼
7¼	5½	Micklbry .16	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅛	9⅝	MidlGls .24b	6	23	12⅝	12	12⅛	
7½	3⅝	Miller H	25	1	7½	7½	7½	
23⅝	10⅝	MillerWo .40	9	6	21¼	21	21 —	¼
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	7	3	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
37	17⅝	MoPfcR 1.30	7	6	36⅝	36	36 —	⅝
49½	34⅝	MitchlE	12	93	46⅞	46¼	46⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3½	MiteCp .30	7	1	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
30	6⅛	Molycrp wt		42	29	28½	28½—	¾
51	44	MonP pf4.40		z50	50⅝	50¼	50¼+	¼
13¼	8⅝	Moog .60	8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	MrgGth .48e		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	4⅝	MortonS .32	4	11	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
6⅝	3½	MottsSup M	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21½	14¾	MtVMil 1.20	13	1	16¾	16¾	16¾+	⅛
10⅝	4½	MovStar .44	6	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	8	22	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
		N						
8¾	3⅛	Napco .16	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
25	12¼	Nat CSS .20	9	36	22⅝	21¾	22⅛+	⅜
2⅛	11-16	NatHlthE	10	20	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	½	Natlnd wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12	6	NtParag .40	6	185	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
13	6⅝	NtPatent	80	697	11	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	NtSilver .15e	8	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
6¼	1⅝	NatSyst	11	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
19½	10⅝	NatwHo .32	7	29	11¼	10⅝	10⅞—	⅝
10⅝	3⅝	Neisner Bro		10	4	4	4 —	¼
3¼	1¼	Nelly Don		1	1½	1½	1½	
34½	21⅝	NENucir .50	11	12	28½	28½	28½	
14⅝	10½	NHamp .40a	10	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
1⅞	⅜	Nidria .04e	9	637	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
29¾	15⅝	NMexAr	58	30	30¼	29¼	30¼+	1¼
16⅞	9½	NProc .63e	8	33	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	13	90	17¼	16⅞	17 +	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	NewbEn .20	4	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
7½	3⅝	Newprk	7	255	7⅛	6¾	6⅝—	¾
3	1⅛	Nexus .14t	7	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	¼
5	2⅝	Nichols .27t	4	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5	2	Noelind	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	3⅝	Nolex	38	283	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Nortek .04	14	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
16¼	8	NorAmR .10	9	13	15¼	15	15	
9¾	4 3-16	NorCdnO	11	46	8	7¾	7¾—	⅜
8⅝	3	NuclDta	38	67	8½	7¾	8 +	⅛
12⅝	8¾	NumacO	19	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
		O						
6⅝	3⅝	OEAInc .20	10	3	4	4	4	
46	28¼	OhioB 2a	5	6	44½	44½	44½	
12¼	6⅝	OhSealy .48	7	10	8	8	8	
10⅝	4¼	Oilalnd .20e	8	7	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
23⅝	14¼	OnLine Sys	15	8	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
51	31	OOklep Cop	22	z300	38½	38	38 —	⅛
3¼	1	Originala		5	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1	Ormand Ind	23	8	2⅛	2¼	2¼+	⅛
14½	10⅛	OSullvn .60	6	2	14½	14½	14½	
7⅛	3¼	Outdr Sport.10e	12	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
12⅝	6¼	OverhDr .50	9	12	12	12	12 —	⅛
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	OzarkA .10e	5	31	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
		P - Q						
3⅝	1¼	P&F Indust		36	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	PSAInc wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
18⅞	16¼	PGE6pf 1.50		7	18⅞	17¾	18⅞+	⅛
15½	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15⅞	12½	PGRd pf1.25		18	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
30¼	26⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		72	29¼	28	28 —	⅛
30⅝	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		51	29⅝	28¾	28⅞+	⅛
27⅝	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		636	27⅛	27	27⅛—	⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		708	23½	23⅛	23½—	1⅛
23⅝	20⅝	PGE8pf 2		156	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25¼	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		6	23⅝	23	23½—	⅛
27⅛	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	26	26	26 —	⅛
13⅝	11¼	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	½
12½	4¼	PHoldg .16		5	12½	12½	12½	
50¼	43	PacLt pf4.36		z30	50¼	50¼	50¼	
53	44	PacLt pf4.50		z20	51¾	51¾	51¾—	⅜
55⅝	45¼	PacLt pf4.75		z10	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝—	¼
20⅝	14½	PNwTel 1.32	9	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
35	22¼	PallCorp .40	13	15	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
2½	⅞	Palomr Finl	125	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Pandl Bradf	3	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
5⅛	3	Pantast .30	7	39	5⅝	5	5⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .20a	5	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26¼	18½	ParsonsR .80	6	77	23⅝	22⅝	23 —	⅝
5	3¼	Patagonia		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	3¼	PatoCG	4	132	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
7	4½	Pemcor .20	6	82	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
2	1¼	PennDix wt		40	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	
9¾	6⅝	PenEnM .60a	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	25	29½	28½	28½—	¾
7	3⅝	PECp .68t	5	108	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	8	3	13	13	13	
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	6	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	11	PepCom .60		4	17	17	17 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	PerinlCp .30a	3	11	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
8⅝	3⅛	PertecCmp	9	53	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
18⅝	6¼	Petro Lewis	22	12	17⅞	[illegible]	17⅞+	⅛
p8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD .34e	3	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Phoenix Stl		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8½+	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	10	3	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
29⅞	14⅝	PitDeM 1.20a	6	18	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
42½	28⅝	Pittway 1.20	12	10	39⅞	39	39 +	¼
11½	6¾	Plant Ind		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
26⅞	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	15	18	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10	PneuSca .80	7	z150	12	12	12 +	⅛
4½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	9	3	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
11½	3½	Prairie Oil	18	5	11¼	11¼	11¼+	¼
15⅞	10	PrattLmb 1	7	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6½	4⅛	PrattRd .30	7	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
26⅞	19⅝	PrenHa 1.12	12	28	23⅞	23½	23⅝—	⅛
20¼	6	Presley Cos	10	104	11	10½	10½	
18½	13	Preston .70	10	5	14	14	14 +	¼
5¾	2¼	PrimMt .12t	9	4	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
10⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80	8	11	10⅝	10	10 —	¼
5	2⅝	PrudBdg .24	5	21	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z25	51¾	51⅝	51¾—	¾
7½	2¼	Pulte Hmes	7	20	7⅛	6¾	6¾—	⅜
5	2½	PuntaGrd Is	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4½	Purepac Lb.03e	12	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
		R						
8¾	4⅝	RB Ind	5	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	7	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
45½	35¾	RET pf 4.38		1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
5	1⅝	RHMed Svc	5	5	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	¼
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	11	18	2	2	2	
12½	5	RLC Corp.08e	5	4	11	11½	11½—	⅜
5⅞	3⅛	Racon .20a	5	7	4	4	4	
17⅝	6⅞	RaganB .15e	5	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅛	13½	Ranchrs Ex	26	23	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞—	¼
24	12½	RangrO Can	61	17	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
14½	10⅝	Ransbrg .80	6	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	RapdAm wt		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6¼	2⅛	Rath Pack		16	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
2½	⅞	Reading Ind		7	1⅝	1½	1½	
11½	5½	RitincT .90e	5	4	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
20	12⅛	RitRef 2.10e	9	1	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Redlaw Ent	33	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Reeves Telc		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2	⅝	RelGrp wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
15½	11¼	RemAr .80a	7	20	15½	15¼	15½	
2⅞	⅞	Rep Housng		13	2	1⅞	2	
29¼	18⅞	RepNY .88	5	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	ReschCH .08	13	123	20	19⅝	19½—	⅜
24¼	14	Resistflx .60	7	34	20¼	19⅞	20¼—	⅛
12⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	19	185	9⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅞
2⅝	1	RestAssoc		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
3¼	⅞	Rex Noreco		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	RibletProd	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8	3¾	Richton .26e	3	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	10½	Riley Co	6	52	22½	21	22¼+	⅝
37½	25½	RioAlgm 1	11	2	27¼	27¼	27¼—	¼
21¼	6½	RisdonM .40	10	14	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
29⅝	11½	Robintech		76	13¼	12½	12½—	⅝
4⅞	2¼	Roblin Ind	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4¼	2⅝	Rocor Intl		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		34	14⅝	14	14¾+	¾
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	7	65	2½	2¼	2½+	⅝
5⅝	2½	Rosmor Cp	10	24	5	5	5	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10	7	Russell Cp.40	5	17	8½	8⅝	8½+	⅛
10½	5⅝	RustCft .40	8	28	10¾	10½	10⅝+	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	RyanH .50	10	49	16⅞	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
		S						
9⅝	5⅛	SGLIn .16r	7	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17¼	12⅝	SGSe pf 1.70		6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1¾	SMD Ind	4	2	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .33e	29	13	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
14⅞	7¼	STPCp .80	12	43	14¼	14	14 —	¼
15⅝	8⅝	Salem .89t	4	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¾
10	6	SCarlo 1.26e		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅞	8⅞	SDleG pf .88		1	10½	10½	10½—	¼
12½	10⅛	SDleGpf 1		4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	½
29¾	26	SDgo pf 2.68		5	29¼	29⅛	29 —	⅛
16⅛	3½	SanFr RE.15e	86	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
1⅝	¼	SFRE wt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
40⅞	30⅛	SanJW 2.80	8	8	40⅞	40½	40⅝+	⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Sargent Ind	8	10	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	5⅝	SaundrL .30	4	3	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ScheibE .56	9	13	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schenuit .60a	5	7	9⅝	8	9⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	49	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	SciAtla .12	14	19	20⅞	20	20⅞+	¼
26¾	20¾	Scopeln .50e	4	z50	26	26	26	
17	10¼	Scrivner .70	5	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
21⅛	12⅞	Scurry Rain	11	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	8	38	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Sears Ind		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12¾	7½	SeesnAll .20	9	10	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
3	13-16	SecMtg Inv		109	3⅛	3	3	
5-16	3-32	SecMtln wt		74	¼	7-32	7-32—1-32	
8½	4	SelasCp .30	6	13	6	6	6 —	⅛
6⅝	3½	Servisco .30	6	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
8⅞	2½	Servo Corp	7	32	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .25e	7	x32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12¼	7¼	Shawin .50b	9	11	9	9	9	
4¼	1⅞	Shelter Res		2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3¼	ShndCp .24t	5	29	7	6⅝	6⅞—	¼
33	20½	Shnandh Oil	33	40	26½	25½	26⅛+	⅜
3¼	1⅛	Shopwell In	15	5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		10	3	3	3 +	⅛
14	8⅝	SitcoInd .50	5	10	10⅝	10¼	10½—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Sigma .20e	6	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
8⅞	3½	Silo Inc	6	10	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
10⅝	6	Simkins .60	5	1	8¼	8⅝	8¼—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf		5	1½	1½	1½—	¼
4⅝	1¼	Solitron		38	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
10⅞	9⅛	SonderBr .32	5	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
15¾	12	Soundsn .10e	6	20	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
8¼	6¼	SoestCap .60	22	6	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
14	11¾	SC4.3pf 1.08		1	13½	13½	13½	
15½	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		5	15	14¾	15	
19¼	15⅝	SC5.8pf 1.45		12	18½	17½	18½+	1
17	14¼	SC5.2pf 1.30		12	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
28¼	24⅝	SC9.2pf 2.30		22	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		2	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅛	9	SwstAir .06e	7	16	28	27	27½+	1
5½	2¼	SwIGFin .20	7	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Spector .10e		18	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
6¼	2¼	Spectro .10t	4	22	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
8⅛	3¼	Spencer .08e	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8½	4¼	Statfd Lowd	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	1	16	16	16	
7¼	4⅝	StdCont .15r	4	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	StdMetl .50t	16	85	4¼	3¼	4⅛+	⅛
17⅝	9	StdMotA .60	7	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	5	65	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
26⅝	15½	StdProd 1.20	4	3	21¾	21½	21½—	⅛
1	½	StdPrud wt		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
15	8⅛	Stango .12	21	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5¼	StanAv .20e		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19	11½	StarrtHo .30	7	2	16	16	16 —	¼
19⅝	12	StepnCh .60	7	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	16	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	4	21	4⅝	4	4⅛+	¼
10½	6¾	StrutW .30b	8	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
7¼	4½	SueAnn .24	7	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1⅞	½	Summit Org	5	36	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
18½	10½	SunElec .48	9	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
10¼	5⅛	Sunair .45e	8	18	10¼	10⅛	10	
18⅞	8⅛	Sundanc .20b	40	17	15½	15⅝	15½—	⅛
17⅞	8⅝	SupFdSv .32b	9	6	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	1	4	4	4	
8	4	Supindl .32b	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Susquhana		33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
¾	⅜	SutrMtg wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7	4⅝	Synaloy .30b	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
36¼	20	Syntex .30	9	487	21⅝	20⅞	21	
19⅛	12¾	SyscoCp .28	7	4	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
10⅝	4⅞	System Eng	29	35	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		T						
2⅝	1⅝	TFICo Inc	7	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	10¾	Tandy Brnd	4	10	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
1½	⅝	Tech Sym		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper		19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	4	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5¼	2⅝	Techtrl .16	4	21	5	5	5	
8⅝	3⅛	TeleCm .22e	6	54	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
18	8½	Teleflex .32t	11	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	7	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8½	4¼	Tenneco wt		158	8	7½	7⅝—	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	30	16	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
13½	8	TerraC .80	6	43	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Texstar .07e	7	124	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Textron wt		6	16¼	16	16¼—	⅛
1½	½	Thor Cp		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅝	2¼	Therol Mkt	26	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
9	5⅝	Thriftimt A		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4½	2	Tidwell Ind		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
22⅝	11¼	Tokheim .80	4	16	22⅝	21¾	21¾—	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
8¼	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	9	50	7½	7⅝	7½	
3 5-16	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		5	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 5-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		42	2⅝	2⅛	2½—	⅛
4¾	2⅝	Treadway .05r	4	17	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
8⅛	3¾	Trico Ind.05e	8	23	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
4¼	1¼	TubosM .17e		3	2	2	2 —1-16	
24¼	16⅝	TurnrC 1.44	7	17	24½	24¼	24½+	¼
5⅛	3	TwinFair	6	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		U						
19½	13⅞	U&I 1.20a	3	15	15	14⅝	15	
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	6	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3½	1⅜	UNA Corp		3	1⅝	1¾	1⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	URSCp .20e	8	215	4⅝	4	4⅛+	¼
6⅝	3⅝	UVind wt		55	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
7⅝	3⅞	Unimax Grp	18	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5	1¼	UnlmaxG pf		3	4½	4⅝	4½	
9½	7½	UnGasA .89	9	5	9½	9½	9½+	¼
5	2¼	Un Invest	27	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10¼	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	9	9	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
5⅝	3⅜	Un Asbestos	5	49	3 11-16	3⅝	3 11-16	
1½	⅜	UnBrand wt		14	½	½	½	
2⅛	1	Unit Foods		21	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
1⅞	½	UnNat Corp		14	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
⅛	1-32	UnNatwt n		10	3-32	3-32	3-32	
5	2	UNatCp pf		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
7⅝	3⅝	UPiece Dy		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9½	5¼	USBan Trst		27	9⅝	9½	9½	
14	8⅝	USFlltr .24	9	261	13⅞	13	13 —	⅞
9	5⅝	UnRltT .83a	14	51	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
½	1-16	UnRltT wt		52	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
5⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	6	84	5¼	5	5¼	
3⅝	1⅝	US Radium	175	47	3½	3⅜	3½	
3¼	2	UnivCig .05	4	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	4¼	UnivRs .20e	13	191	14	13⅝	14¼—	½
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .44	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		V						
9⅝	6⅛	VallesSt .62t	7	30	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	22	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
2⅛	1½	VLDvC .02e		x5	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	VanDorn .44	6	6	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
15	6½	Veecolns .32a	8	33	14¼	13½	13½—	½
25⅝	24	VermntA .32	9	60	25	24½	25 +	⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	7	48	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
2⅝	⅞	Vertipil Inc	15	2	1¼	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	Vesely Co	15	4	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	¼
2¼	⅝	Viking Genl		2	1	1	1 +	⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		3	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Vishay Intrt	5	11	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	VisualGr .05r	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅞	7⅝	Voplex .72a	65	6	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅝
11¼	6⅝	Vulcinc .50	4	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
16¼	11	Vulcincpf 1		3	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
		W						
6	2⅝	WTC Inc .10		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25½	15½	WUIInc .80	8	60	23⅝	23	23⅝+	¼
11⅞	3⅝	Wabash .25e	7	63	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
9⅝	5⅝	Wacknht .40	7	14	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅝	2¼	Walnoco Oil	19	25	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
24⅞	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	7	30	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	¼
6	2⅝	WallacS .20a	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20	10¼	WangLb .12	11	33	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅛
15⅝	6¼	WangLB .22	9	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
1⅝	⅝	WardFds wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5¼	2	Wards Co	5	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		50	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
6	2⅝	Walsco .20	14	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Welman Co	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	5	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
11⅞	7¼	WestChP .40	6	5	9¼	9	9¼	
8½	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	11	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9¼	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	6	7⅛	7¼	7¼—	⅛
9⅝	6	Whippny .60	10	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	6	21	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
1¼	⅜	Whittakr wt		49	½	7-16	7-16—1-16	
3⅝	1⅞	Wichita Ind	10	48	3⅝	3½	3½	
9¾	6½	Wmhous .36	9	18	8¼	8½	8½—	¼
4¼	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	5	26	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
11⅞	5½	Worcest Ctl	27	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅝	6¼	WorkWr .60	6	12	12	11⅝	12 +	⅝
7¼	⅝	Wright Har	10	1	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
17⅝	7	Wynnln .15e	7	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
		X						
20⅝	12	Xonics Inc	12	9	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	
		Z						
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	9	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

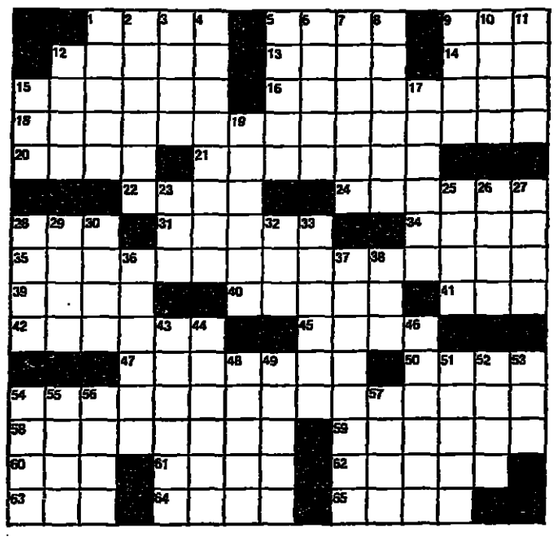
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. Max Ferrero in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Manager of International Finance	Attractive to those earning mid-30's	Large Financial Services institution with substantial overseas business.	New York City	MBA or equiv.; min. 5 yrs. exp. intl. fin. & cash mngt.; insurance & invest. mngt. helpful.	Box D5,623, Intl. Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	I.H.T. 13-1-77
Mktg. Manager Process Plant Intl. Opns.	£12,000+	Leading intl. co. with outstanding growth in chemical & allied industries.	London	Min. 5 yrs. top level mktg.; 30-45 yrs.; firm grasp financing & neg.; deg. engr./science.	Bull, Holmes Ltd. (Mr. J.W.C. Bull), 45 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3FE. G.B.	I.H.T. 13-1-77
Audit Manager	$28-35,000	Major intl. manufacturer with enviable sales & profit growth.	Brussels	Outstanding individual; min. 7 yrs. audit exp.; French. English+German languages.	Price Waterhouse & Co. (ref. MAS 194). Rue Ravenstein 60. Box 7. B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 13-1-77
Chief Operat. Executive		Successful intl. co. in 'total transportation service opns. in 15 countries.	outside N.America for 2 yrs.	Knowl. finance & marketing:; (will become chief executive position in 2 yrs.)	Herman Smith Mngt. Res. (J188), P.O.B. 255, Toronto M5K 1J5, Canada.	Wall St. Journal 13-1-77
Financial Manager Germany	Commencing DM65.000 negotiable	World leader in large scale leasing, tax leverage, complex financial business.	Frankfurt	Knowl. fin. & leasing; knowl. German taxation: German & English languages.	Intl. Exec. Search-Mngt. & Pers. Consit., Crown House, Morden, London SM4 5EU, G.B.	Financial Times 13-1-77
Chief Accountant	£10,000 tax free	Kuwaiti securities co., newly formed company.	Kuwait	Min. 5 yrs. exp. in U.K. bank, brokers or investment house; 28-35 yrs.; single preferred.	F.J. Selleck Ass. (re. 5SA41), 25 Head Street, Colchester, Essex, G.B.	Financial Times 13-1-77
General Merchandising Manager	can be negotiated	Leading mfgr. of men's, women's, children's leisure wear.	Belgium	Self-starter; can do job with minimum orientation.	E.J. Trebbe, Landlubber Intl., Moerelei 137, 2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.	I.H.T. 15-1-77
Marketing Manager, Europe	B.F.1,100,000 car. bonus, pension, insurance	Among world leaders in mfgr. & distributing medical products.	Belgium	Degree in biology or chem.; mktg. background; 28-38 yrs.; Engl.+Fr.+other languages.	Universal Media (ref. IHT/067), 122 Chaussée de la Hulpe, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.	I.H.T. 15-1-77
Sales Mngt. Position, Saudi Arabia	Highly rewarding, house, car	Office equipment sales for Saudia Arabia.	Saudi Arabia	Must control, lead, organize plan, motivate; 3-5 yrs. sales mngt. office equipt.	Victor Intl. S.A. (Mr. Asseer), Ninoofsesteenweg 71, 1750 Schepdaal, Belgium.	I.H.T. 15-1-77
European Director, Food Industy		Intl. manufacturer of branded food products.	Brussels	30-40 yrs.; university dipl.; exp. in audit, control & mngt.; Engl./Germ. (Fr. is possible).	XH395890, Frankfurter Allg. Zeit., Postfach 2901. 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, D.	F.A.Z. 15-1-77
Commercial Director		Manufacturer of special machines in W. Germany.	Southern Brazil	35-40 yrs. Mngt. exp.; economic degree; exp. in Germany or Brazil; languages required.	WK395879, Frankfurt Allg. Zeit., Postfach 2901, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, D.	F.A.Z. 15-1-77
Merchant Banking Executives	£10-14,000 net free housing+	Leading Hong Kong merchant bank with subst. capital resources.	Hong Kong	27-35 yrs.; broad-based intl. fin. exp.; will work in corp. fin.: loans synd./gen. banking.	Man. Dir., Exec. Appnts. Ltd., 18 Grosvenor Street, London W.1., G.B.	Financial Times 17-1-77
International Sales Manager		Mecanorma, leading mfr. of graphic arts products.	Paris	College ed.; intl. exp.; prepared for continual travel; English mother tongue+Fr. (Also Span.).	France-Marketing, 54 Rue des Petites-Ecuries, 75010 Paris, France.	L'Express 17-1-77
Financial Director	£20,000	The main board of a large British public co. with science based products.	London	Versatility & achievement in directing fin. affairs of a substantial intl. business.	Tyzack & Partners (P.T. Prentice), 10 Hallam Street, London W1N 6 DJ, G.B.	Economist 15-1-77
General Manager Banking	$45,000+ (free of local taxes)	Establ. bank with intl. & local partners, subst. lending & foreign business.	Gulf	Exp. in commerc. lending & foreign banking incl. currency transactions; imagination, drive.	Urwick, Orr & Partners (GM/3814), Baylis House, Stoke Poges Lane, Slough SL1 3 PF, G.B.	Economist 15-1-77
Bank Manager Bahrain	$26,000 tax free	Arab-Malaysian Development Bank, new Bahrain branch office.	Bahrain	35-50 yrs. exp. in merchant & develop. banking with emph. on loan/bond syndic., money mkt.	P.A. Mngt. Consult. (ref. 1.032), Suite 601, Cathay Bldg., Singapore, 9.	Economist 15-1-77
Senior Tax Consultant		Intl. Accounting Firm, to reinforce its present team.	Brussels	A Belgian; with 3 yrs. tax exp.; good accng. backgrnd.; Fr.-Engl.-Dutch languages.	Whinney Murray Ernst & Ernst, 26 Rue de la Loi, Bte. 11, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.	Le Soir 16-1-77
Manager Merchandise Acctng. Syst.		Multinational retailer for its Belgian operations (sales B.F. 20 million).	Brussels	Sev. yrs. exp. mdse. acctng.; can manage large acctng. systems; Eng.+Fr. languages.	Box D5,627, Intl.-Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 75008, France.	18-1-77 I.H.T.
Regional Sales Manager	Commensurate salary+bonus	Wynn's Belgium N.V., expanding U.S. petrochemical company.	Belgium	Min. 33 yrs.; proven record; self-starter; travel; English + German + other languages.	Wynn's Belgium N.V., Industriepark West 46, 2700 Sint-Niklaas, Belgium.	I.H.T. 18-1-77
Company Lawyer		Intl. legal & fin. dept. of very important group with hq. in Paris.	Paris	Will negot. large contracts; exp. with Mid-East helpful; Engl. mother-tongue + French.	P.A. Conseiller de Dir. (Mr. Chabaud), 8 Rue Bellini, Paris 75782 Cedex 16, France.	I.H.T. 18-1-77
Financial Controller Europe Off.	5-figure salary negotiable	Arya National Shipping Lines of Tehran, new office for European opns.	London	Chart. acct.; knowl. shipping industry; will handle all Eur. finance/accounting.	M. Wallis, Labert Bros. Shipping Ltd., P.O.B. 431, 53 Eastcheap, London EC3P 3HL, G.B.	Financial Times 18-1-77
Directeur Financier Europe	$45,000+ bonifications	Soc. indust. multinat. établie U.S.A. pour ses opns. en Europe.	France	Exp. dans tous secteurs financiers; accent sur invest.; français + anglais.	Leslie, Kavanagh Inc., 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.	Le Monde 18-1-77
Directeur Commercial	F.F. 200,000	Importante soc. intl. de secteur chimique pour sa filiale française.	France	Au moins 35 ans; grande école; exp. marketing industriel, ventes; français et anglais.	P.A. Conseiller de Dir., 'réf. A/2504), 8 Rue Bellini, Paris 75782 Cedex 16, France.	Le Monde 18-1-77
Sales Mgr. Mid East-Africa	Open + incentive bonus	FARR Co., expanding U.S. mfr. or air filtration equipt.	Antwerp	Exp. selling in Mid East; English + Arabic lang.; technical education.	Farr Co. (Mr. C.W. Jones). Bromansakker 1, 2130 Brasschatt, Belgium.	I.H.T. 20-1-77
Group Financial Controller	£35,000 plus package	Major intl. group with extensive interests in South East Asia.	Singapore	Exp. in cash mngt. & negotiations with leading banks; human qualities are important.	Robin Whalley, Intl. Appointments, Calder House, 1 Dover St., London W1X 3PJ, G.B.	Financial Times 20-1-77
Directeur des Ventes: Europe	FF. 160,000-180,000	Groupe multinat. spécialise dans le prêt-à-porter féminin, avec nouvelle gamme.	Paris	Exp. dans le prêt-à-porter féminin; exp. dans la vente: études sup.; Français-Anglais.	Sole-CEGOS (Fr. Rousseau), 33 Quai Gallieni, Suresnes 92152, France.	L'Express 24-1-77
Directeur Commercial	FF. 180,000 +	Un des "grands" du prêt-à-porter, pour le marketing et direction commerciale.	France	Formation supérieure; exp. marketing et commerc. dans le prêt-à-port.: Franç., Angl., Allem.	Bern. Krief Consult. (ref. 1027), 1 Rue Danton, 75263 Paris Cedex 06, France.	L'Express 24-1-77
Direct. Busin. Develop. Pacif Far East	Highly attract salary, fringes	Billion dollar plus intl. health care organ. with strong base in Pacific.	Chicago	Strong pharmac. mktg. background: gen. mngt. exp.: busin. planning at corp. level.	Abbott (Mr. Bill Eppel), North Chicago, Illinois 60064, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 25-1-77
President Latin America	To $50,000	Fortune 100 consumer products Co. for $25 million wholly owned subsidiary.	Latin America	10 yrs. gen. mngt. exp. in Lat. Amer. (mktg., fin., engin.); MBA; Bilingual Spanish-English.	Box D-808, Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007, U.S.A.	Wall St. Journal 25-1-77

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng



ACROSS

1 Kind of rash or wave
5 Discontinue: Abbr.
9 Philippine mount
12 Western spread
14 "—— yellow ribbon on . . ."
16 Ferrer
17 Writer Jean Paul
18 Jocasta's daughter
19 Query to a concert pianist
20 Central American Indian
21 God of the outer sea
22 Play area for enfants
24 "Lohengrin" et al.
26 Explorer Johnson
31 Ground gripper
34 Wildcat
35 Query about a comic
39 Gal Friday
40 Jubal Anderson ——
41 Understand
42 Charybdis's companion
45 —— podrida
47 Acid ester
50 Promenade
54 Query to an inventor
58 Topaz or tourmaline
59 Got the soap out
60 Collection of data
61 Buck character
62 Like some days
63 What some topers get
64 Père's heir
65 Routine: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Thomas or Oliver
2 Catch
3 Land measure
4 Man of —— (sophisticate)
5 Kind of hood
6 Range of the Rockies
7 —— store by (discounts)
8 No longer in debt
9 Mine, in Paris
10 Quaker name
11 Cassini
12 Indian prince
15 Actor Wanamaker
17 Hide-and- ——
19 Acquiesce
23 Needle: Prefix
25 Certain grains
26 Comedian Johnson
27 Gorge
28 Wood sorrels
29 Eastern ketch
30 Williams
32 Wife of Shamash
33 Royal resting place
36 ——-artes: Sp.
37 Symphonic movements
38 Geometric shape: Abbr.
43 "—— the Mohicans"
44 Uganda people
46 Something to make
48 Of melody
49 Olympic-star Jesse
51 Stock or bond, e.g.
52 Legal right
53 Inc., in Britain
54 Exclamation of old
55 Afforded
56 "—— corny as . . ."
57 Unctuous

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	—
AMSTERDAM	3	46	Showers
ANKARA	—	—	—
ATHENS	18	64	Clear
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	—	—	—
BERLIN	11	52	Rain
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	—	—	—
BUDAPEST	—	—	—
CASABLANCA	—	—	—
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	—
DUBLIN	—	—	—
EDINBURGH	—	—	—
FLORENCE	—	—	—
FRANKFURT	11	52	Showers
GENEVA	—11	12	Hazy
HELSINKI	—3	27	Snow
ISTANBUL	—	—	—
LAS PALMAS	—	—	—
LISBON	15	59	Rain
LONDON	—	—	—
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Clear
MIAMI	29	68	Cloudy
MILAN	—	—	—
MONTREAL	—9	16	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—4	25	Cloudy
MUNICH	—	—	—
NEW YORK	—3	22	Cloudy
NICE	—	—	—
OSLO	—	—	—
PARIS	—	—	—
PRAGUE	—	—	—
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	—	—	—
STOCKHOLM	6	32	Showers
TEHRAN	0	32	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
TUNIS	—	—	—
VIENNA	—	—	—
WARSAW	—	—	—
WASHINGTON	4	39	Cloudy
ZURICH	—	—	—

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 27, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF861.45
— (d) Conbar SF307
— (d) Grobar SF635
— (d) Stockbar SF896

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSF Fund SF24.25
— Crosebow Fund SF4.96
— ITF Fund N.V. $7.83

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. $18.27
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.94

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF274.75
— (d) Canasec SF514
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF73.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. SF67.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF95.75
— (d) Vasec SF671
— (d) Europa-Valor SF123.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM73.40

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.67
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Srgs. Tr. $84.39
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.25
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $14.63
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $12.87

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $38.83
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.34

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $57.02
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.71

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF468
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF354

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $101.08
— (w) Sterling Fund $103.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.51

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,556.50
— (r) Securswiss SF955

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF468.50
— (d) Intervalor SF86.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF414.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF527.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF83.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF96.48

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF39.50
— (d) Bond Invest SF77.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF81.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF95.50
— (d) Globinvest SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest SF83
— (d) Sonstac-Invest SF326
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF120
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est SF174.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM14.65
— (d) Europafonds DM27.56
— (d) Unifonds DM17.85
— (d) Unirenta DM40.70
— (d) Unispecial I DM82.90

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.08
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.37
Austral Select Fd $1.38
(w) Browninvest $13.94
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,172
(d) Citadel Fund $2.94
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $905.02
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $8.22
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.45
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. $9.39
(w) D.G.C. $38.69
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $0.94
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $13.99
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $13.01
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,065
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $27.72
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $139.97
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $37.54
(w) Fonsecisc Issue Pr. SF1,543
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF74.10
(d) Fundtalia $9.84
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interatns. DM41.80
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.74
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$3.22
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $2.15
(w) Harding Intl. Fd $9.49
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV. $7.882
(i) H.O.I.T Hobct $26.73
(d) Icofund $9.78
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.72
(w) Intermarket Fund $122.30
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $35.00
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.62
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $33.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.67
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.01
(z) Japan Growth Fund $18.83
(a) Japan Selection Fund $46.68
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $31.02
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,57
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.45
(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $24.78
(r) Leveraged Cap. Hold $22.60
(w) Luxfund $19.31
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $37.36
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.35
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.41
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.65
(w) Nippon Fund $60.85
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund $6.32
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $6.32
(r) Petrous Interat'l $6.04
(w) N.A.M.P. $62.40
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.28
(d) Renta Fund LF1,974
(d) Rentinvest LF950
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.77
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF69.70
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM63.20
(d) Sorse Fund $303.93
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.44
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $30.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $41.33
(w) Transpacific Fund $28.96
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd $3.13
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $10.96
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.83
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,317.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,496.62
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $409.12
(w) Worldwide Securities $33.10
(w) Worldwide Special $3,765.62

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ± — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change 3/7 bid to 4% per unit.

PEANUTS



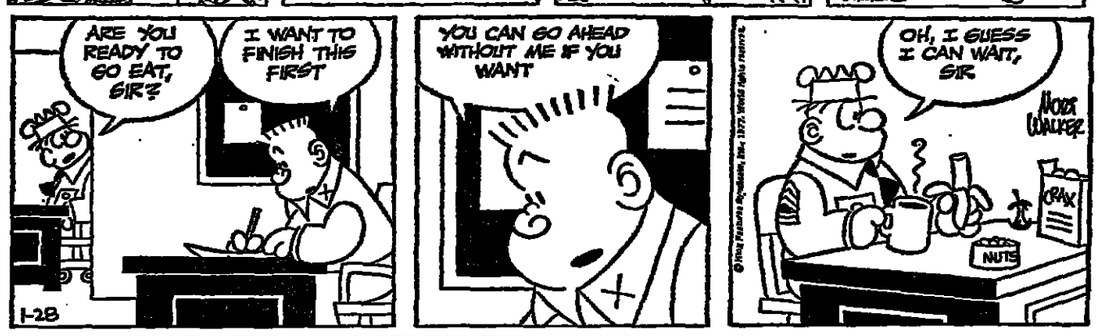
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



HANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID — REX MORGAN M.D. — RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SAYES

CLEAB

LICIAT

TEPPIC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

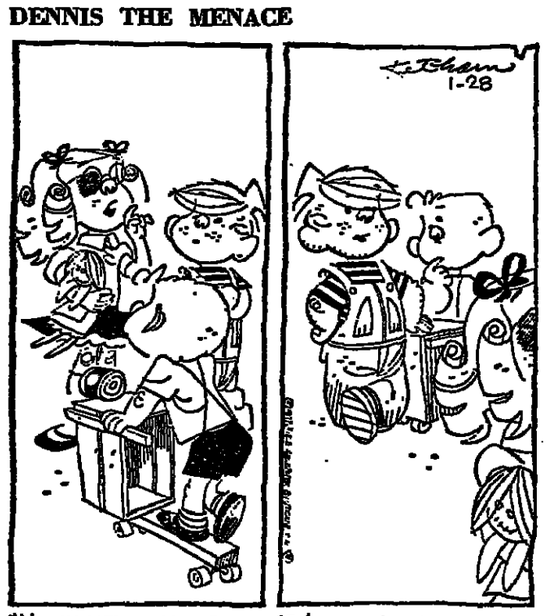
Answer here: "——————" — ——————

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CURVE TRAIT NEGATE LIQUID

Answer: What the pilot was going up to get— ALTITUDE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU HAVE TO LIVE AND LET LIVE."

"IT'S AMAZIN' WHAT A SOCK IN THE EYE CAN DO FOR SOME PEOPLE."

BOOKS

THE ARCHITECTURE BOOK

By Norval White. Knopf. Illustrated. 343 pp. $15 h $8.95 paperback.

Reviewed by Paul Goldberger

NORVAL WHITE had a splendid idea, and he has more or less pulled it off. White, who is chairman of the department of architecture at City College and was co-author of the American Institute of Architects' "Guide to New York City," decided to put together an alphabetical encyclopedia for the layman of all things architectural. There are entries ranging from the well-known Alvar Aalto, the great Finnish architect, to the more obscure zoophorus, the procession of sculpted animals in bas relief on a frieze.

The book is, White admits in his introduction, very much his own: "The act of inclusion is as much a statement of opinion as the entries themselves," and this personal approach is at once the book's strength and its weakness. White's style is often witty and almost always charming; it has a breezy irreverence that seems especially correct as a basis for an architectural viewpoint today. Take, for example, his comment on Morris Lapidus, the architect of many Miami Beach hotels: "His architecture is scenic design, a stage-set for the sublimating middle class of, particularly, Northeastern urban America, whose desires want fulfillment like those of a spoiled princeling, turned on and off at will: fairy wonderlands, *their* style; extravagant entertainment; strawberry cream cheesecake, in and out of bed."

On the other hand, White's style rarely serves as well for the communication of basic information. The book was written especially for the layman—"At last, a book about architecture that doesn't call for an engineering degree," the jacket proclaims—and yet White never gets around to telling his readers certain basics. He calls Jane Jacobs an "architectural folk hero" who "beat the Establishment" but never quite explains what the point of her influential books actually was. Similarly, he dubs Louis I. Kahn "the greatest American architect since Frank Lloyd Wright," a title Kahn surely deserves but one that readers, offered virtually nothing in the way of descriptions of his buildings, may find puzzling.

There are other such instances that suggest White is more at home with his professional colleagues than with the very lay audience he says he is after. He praises Columbia University's Avery Library of Architecture, for example, but doesn't bother to tell readers just what it contains that makes the Avery collection the beloved treasure house it is.

Yet every so often, White redeems himself so gracefully that one forgets the book's failings. His definition of finial is worth quoting in full: "The end of it all. Von Suppe, the Alsatian musical melodramatist, found it difficult to end his music, and his overtures (or beginnings) were his undoings, for them drained his total Finials sympathize with they, in aggregate, arti upward endings of church, piercing the sk and pyramidal pointers the upward thrust of bastions and bulwarks."

And there are entries ing to read on such architecture as the be which he explains that " er, perhaps pretentiou ment: dwellers of New Yo and Park Avenues 'chambers' rather than or at least their architec ed them, believing in th '30s that beds were lik garments, to be used mentioned."

The attitude throug book is that history is rejected, as it was by e ern architects, nor to be ed, as it was by revival but is rather to be vie resource open to free i tion. The book thus particular ideological t rectly for a work of thi is reasonably open to schools of thought. the gift of being able irreverently without ev the impression that seriousness is in doubt, is the most welcome his style. He is flippan every page his deep love tecture comes through. tough balance to pull In the end, this book function best as the o an encyclopedia—as a pleasant browsing, not a reference. Unfortuna quality as a reference further reduced by a n errors, such as the state Nelson Rockefeller cou a townhouse from Philip (his brother John D. 3d the attribution of notab ings by Charles McKim Kim's better-known part ford White—a game p White aficionados all but one that we would pected Norval White to g

Paul Goldberger is on of The New York Time

Entertainm In New Y

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 This is how critics New York Times rate n

"Shoot," a "mini-mini thirsty" Canadian film by Harvet Hart, writter Ber and based on a Douglas Fairbairn, "do lieve in itself," says Canby. The aim is to statement about the ma can be caused by easy weapons. Rex Jeanette bertson) and several of h (including Ernest Borg out hunting. They co another party of hunte ing from the woods. Sud of the strangers starts s Rex's group. Rex and t "portrayed as rightwing You can tell this beca have American flags dens, tell dirty stories their wives badly." Ca that "Rex has problems but passing a gun-cr isn't going to solve the finds it a "dreadfully movie in which every badly."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	R	T	I	S	T		A	F	A	R		O	T	E
S	T	U	P	O	R		L	E	L	Y		P	O	T
H	E	R	E	S	Y		F	E	V	E	R	I	S	H
		C	O	S	H		B	A	L	A	N	C	E	
S	A	K	A		T	O	I	L		N	E	A	R	
O	N	I	C	E		A	N	E	M	I	C			
R	A	W		A	K	R	A		A	N	I	M	A	L
E	X	I	S	T	E	D		E	R	U	D	I	T	E
R	E	S	U	M	E		A	G	E	R		S	U	M
		R	E	N	O	I	R		E	M	E	R	Y	
S	L	O	E			S	T	E	S		A	R	N	A
P	I	T	S	T	O	P		T	W	I	N			
A	M	A	T	E	U	R	S		E	I	S	C	H	E	W
R	E	T		A	S	E	A		A	T	H	E	M	A
E	Y	E		S	T	Y	X		T	O	U	T	E	D

BRIDGE — By Alan T

Steve Sion of Boston, whose nickname in the tournament world is Stevie Wonder, showed good technique on the diagramed Swiss deal. He opened the South hand with no-trump as most experts would, since the five-card suit allows the hand to be assessed as a "good" 15 points. North used Stayman, and placed the contract in three no-trump after a negative response.

If East had held a high spade honor, the declarer's prospects would have been poor, but he was encouraged to see the lead of the queen. Most experts prefer this lead nowadays from K Q 10 9, asking partner to drop the jack if he has that card, and South knew that the king was almost surely on his left. A lead from a doubleton or singleton, the only alternative, was most unlikely.

The spade queen was allowed to win, and West continued with the nine. The jack won in dummy, as expected, and a low heart was led. East ducked, and the king won in the closed hand. Now Sion made the key play of leading a club and finessing the ten in dummy.

This is the correct way to try for five tricks in the suit, since it gains whenever West has J x x x or J x, and loses only when East has J x x, a 6 per cent advantage. Here there was a stronger reason. If the declarer had tried for five club tricks routinely by leading t ace and queen, he wo left the spade ace sta the dummy and would almost no hope if the not break.

As it was, Sion had chance of nine tricks o club finesse failed. have tried a diamond the appropriate momen it succeeded he wou emerged with four cl two spade tricks, two tricks, one heart trick.

When the club finesse ed, he happily cashed king and the spade ac his hand with a diam spurning the finesse, now unnecessary, and more club tricks to game

NORTH
♠ A J 4
♡ Q 8 6 3
◇ 9 8 4 2
♣ K 10

WEST
♠ K Q 10 9
♡ J 5
◇ K 10 5
♣ J 9 7 6

SOUTH (D)
♠ 6 5
♡ K 7 4
◇ A Q 3
♣ A Q 8 5 3

North and South were v

The bidding:

South	West	North
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣
2 ◇	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	

West led the spade queen

In U.S. Pro Tennis

Borg, Nastase, Orantes Upset

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Ray Moore of South Africa and Americans Bill Scanlon and Fred McNair eliminated three of the world's four best players last night from the $100,000 U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships.

Moore knocked off second-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden, 7-6, 6-4; Scanlon eliminated third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4, and McNair defeated fourth-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain, 2-6, 7-6, 6-4.

For Borg, the winner of $100,000 in a four-man outdoor tournament in Boca Raton, Fla., last weekend, it was quite a shock shifting indoors.

"I wasn't used to playing indoors," the 20-year-old Swedish star said. "I don't know when it was that I last lost my first match in a tournament."

Moore took the first set by winning a tiebreaker with an overhead smash. The South African broke Borg's service in the second set to take a 4-3 lead and ended the match three games later by serving a love game.

"My plan was to hit the ball out of his reach," Moore said.

"Ray approached well, had his passing shots going and he served strongly," Borg said.

Scanlon, former National Collegiate Athletic Association singles champion, had a crowd of nearly 9,000 rooting for him in his match with the controversial Nastase, who began berating a linesman and umpire about halfway through the match.

The 21-year-old Scanlon didn't disappoint the crowd, winning the first three games of the second set after losing the first set and going from there. He scored a key service break to take a 3-2 lead in the deciding set and, with Nastase putting the pressure on, later served a love game to clinch the match.

"I got a lot of breaks," Scanlon said. "It helps to have the crowd with you. I guess it's because the crowd loves an underdog even though I had beaten Nastase two weeks ago [in a tournament in Birmingham, Ala.]."

Orantes was perhaps the most disappointed of all the losing seeds. He had won the first set and was tied at 6-6 in the second set, but lost the tiebreaker to McNair, who took advantage of his new life in the third set to hit consistent winners with backhand volleys.

The other players among the first 10 seeds had better luck. No. 5 Adriano Panatta of Italy rallied to defeat Tom Gorman of the United States, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; No. 6 Harold Solomon of the United States eliminated Ross Case of Australia, 6-3, 6-2, and seventh-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the United States knocked off countryman Sherwood Stewart, 6-0, 6-3.

Twelfth-seeded Dick Stockton of the United States won a grueling match from John Alexander of Australia, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6, in a duel that took more than two hours, but 14th-seeded Mark Cox of Britain, 15th-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States and 16th-seeded Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia were all defeated.

Cox lost to Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 6-3, 6-1; Gerulaitis was eliminated by Jeff Borowiak of the United States, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, and Kodes was routed by Tony Roche of Australia, 6-4, 6-0.

In other matches, Ken Rosewall of Australia defeated Onny Parun of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-3; Bernie Mitton of South Africa knocked off Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia, 6-4, 6-3, and Vijay Amritraj of India beat Trey Waltke of the United States, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.



Associated Press.

...ian Hoffman during his free-skating performance.

...ssian Is 2d

...ast German Captures Title In New European Figure Skating

...ELSINKI, Jan. 27 (UPI).—...Hoffman of East Germany ...the men's title at the Euro... Figure Skating Champion...s tonight after his main ... the Soviet Union's Vladi... Kovalev, fell while attempt... his first jump.

...ovalev finished second. Third ...e went to Briton Robin ...ting, who turned in one of ...evening's best performances ...he free skating.

...e 21-year-old Hoffman also ... the European crown in 1974, ...n he combined it with a gold ...al in the world champion...s.

...crowd of 4,000 in Helsinki's ... Hall was stunned when ...alev, himself a former Euro...titist and leader going into ...free skating, spun to the ice ...tly in front of the judges ...the very first jump of his ...ne—a triple loop.

...aken, the 24-year-old Russian ...st went down again moments ... again while trying the dif... triple jump—and again ... a few yards of the judges' ...

...ovalev finished with 19.0 or...ls and 186.98 points compared ...0 ordinals and 189.20 points Hoffman.

...e East German skated with ... and confidence throughout program, dotting it with five ...rent triple jumps and numer... other difficult maneuvers ... brought cheers from the ...d.

Four 5.9 Marks

...s score, however, did not ...in a single perfect 6.0 mark ...r for his technical merit or artistic impression. He did ...age, however, to win four ...narks from the nine judges ...he former category.

...e best artistry of the evening ...e from 19-year-old Cousins, ...ain's top hope for the future ...e John Curry, the defending ...pean, world and Olympic ...npion, turned professional.

...ousins spun his way through ...utine that earned him five ...marks for artistic merit, ...gh to give him a bronze ...al.

...ousins finished with 27.0 or...ls and 183.22 points.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
EAST						
...ec	28	16	1	57	201	158
...nnati	23	21	2	48	209	170
...napolis	22	20	4	48	149	163
...nnesota	19	18	5	43	136	129
...England	18	27	5	41	161	188
...ingham	16	32	1	33	161	197
WEST						
...ton	26	16	5	57	170	139
...Diego	26	19	2	54	156	152
...ipeg	25	17	1	51	201	157
...onton	21	27	1	43	127	173
...ary	18	23	3	41	145	150
...nix	18	26	2	40	164	215
...Team disbanded						

Wednesday's Result

...monton 5, Quebec 4 (Campbell 2, ...ns, Flett, Gather; C. Bordeleau, ...ff, Boudrias, Pitchett).

Cauthen Rides Four Winners; Boosts Victories to 52 of 167

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Steve Cauthen didn't want to talk yesterday at Aqueduct. He made it hard not to, however. The 16-year-old jockey rode four consecutive winners, including Make Amends in the $36,550 Count Fleet Stakes, and now has 52 victories in 167 mounts this winter meet.

Angel Santiago, the second-leading jockey at the meet, has 16 victories.

"Look at Tuesday," said Lenny Goodman, Cauthen's agent. "He had a scratch one race and there were television cameras and 40 reporters around him. Does he have a chance to go for a cup of coffee? No. He's got to have a break. Remember, he's only 16."

Cauthen, who has attracted the most attention in racing since Secretariat's fertility tests, rode all nine races yesterday and was no worse than fourth.

A $2 show parlay on his mounts would have meant $11 down the drain in the fifth race, when he was fourth. But those among the crowd of 9,605 who bet him to win from then on did not go wrong—he won the last four races and a $2 win parlay would have returned $494.

The feature was a typical mid-week winter stakes—for 3-year-olds who will probably never run in the Kentucky Derby. And a couple of the jockeys who trailed Cauthen in the Count Fleet did not have warm feelings toward each other.

Jorge Velasquez, aboard the 8-5 favorite, Hasty Spring, said Eddie Maple, riding Catalan, had bothered him in the stretch run when Hasty Spring missed by a head of catching the tiring Make Amends. Catalan finished third in the race, another 1 1/4 lengths behind.

"If it was a $100,000 race," said Velasquez, "I'd be throwing punches with him."

"He tried to get out and I didn't let him," Maple said, "I don't have to. If my horse was dead, I'd have moved over, but my horse wasn't dead."

While Velasquez and Maple were battling down the stretch, Cauthen was doing his usual job of keeping a tiring horse together. Make Amends, a 3-1 shot, trailed the pace-setting Stonehead for much of the race. "I didn't want to be that close," Cauthen said, "but I was choking him trying to keep him back."

By the finish, the Elmendorf colt was "pricking up his ears," said Cauthen, an indication that had Velasquez been able to find racing room earlier, Hasty Springs would've been the winner.

NHL North Stars Defeat Kings, 3-2

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Minnesota North Stars used third-period goals by Tom Younghans and Roland Eriksson plus the clutch goaltending of Gary Smith to beat the Kings, 3-2, last night for their first victory at Los Angeles since March 17, 1973.

Smith had Los Angeles shut out until a weary Marcel Dionne scored his 29th goal with 6:02 left. Dionne had not arrived in Los Angeles until three hours before game time because of a delay in his flight from Vancouver's All-Star game. Mike Murphy scored for the Kings with five seconds left after Eriksson's 17th goal of the year with 3:03 remaining made it 3-1.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
N.Y. Islanders	28	11	7	63	173	116
Philadelphia	27	10	11	65	183	133
Atlanta	22	17	9	53	160	152
N.Y. Rangers	17	20	13	47	178	182
Smythe Division						
St. Louis	21	22	5	47	141	164
Chicago	17	24	8	42	156	174
Minnesota	12	25	11	35	140	193
Colorado	12	28	8	32	133	179
Vancouver	14	32	4	32	137	196
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	26	7	7	79	241	114
Pittsburgh	20	19	8	48	156	154
Los Angeles	17	23	10	44	160	165
Washington	14	25	7	35	137	184
Detroit	13	28	6	32	123	168
Adams Division						
Boston	30	14	4	64	184	143
Buffalo	28	15	4	60	170	129
Toronto	22	19	6	52	174	156
Cleveland	15	26	8	38	143	169

Wednesday's Result

Minnesota 3, Los Angeles 2 (Jensen, Younghans, Eriksson; Dionne, Murphy).

Walker Wins 800 Meters

WANGANUI, New Zealand, Jan. 27 (UPI).—New Zealand's Olympic gold-medalist John Walker, running with a broken rib, won the 800 meters in a minute, 51 seconds here last night.



Griffith, at 39, Still Chasing Dream

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—At an age when most boxers have been forced into retirement with cauliflower ears, flattened noses, splitting headaches and crushed dreams, Emile Griffith continues to fight, dream and search for another world title.

"I don't see why I should stop fighting," said Griffith, who will celebrate his 39th birthday Wednesday, a day after he steps into the ring at Madison Square Garden against fellow-American Christy Elliott for his 110th professional bout.

"I have never been hurt in the ring," he said in an interview. "I'm in good condition. I can still win another title. It doesn't make much difference to me which title I win."

Three times Griffith has been world welterweight champion. On two occasions he has held the middleweight title. Once he held both titles simultaneously. Last year he thought he had beaten Eckhard Dagge for the junior-middleweight championship, but Griffith was disappointed when the German retained his title with a narrow decision in Berlin.

"I really thought I won that fight," Griffith said. "Really, at the end of the fight, I was the stronger man. I went into his dressing room after the decision and he was laying on a bench and couldn't even move. He almost collapsed. I said to him, 'Hey, man, what's the matter with you. You getting old or something?' I could have gone a few more rounds."

Nearly 10 years ago, after he lost his middleweight crown to Italian Nino Benvenuti, many doubted that Griffith could go many more rounds. He was considered washed up. It was said that his legs were gone, that he could no longer go the distance. Five months later, he was the champ again, a decision winner over Benvenuti.

Through it all, Griffith has been advised by two persons—his trainer, Gil Clancy, and his manager, Howard Albert. Their relationship is one that is not normally associated with boxing, a sport in which handlers have a reputation for taking the money while the fighter takes the lumps.

It began on a hot, humid summer day in 1958, when Griffith worked for Albert in the millinery business. The factory wasn't air-conditioned and the sweat was pouring off Griffith's body. Griffith took off his shirt and revealed as fine a physique as Albert had ever seen. The next thing Griffith knew, he received a letter telling him to report to the New York Daily News building for a physical.

"I thought I was being drafted into the Army," Griffith remembers. "Then I found out that Howard had entered me in the Golden Gloves without my knowledge. The next day he took me to the gym—he held my hand all the way so I wouldn't run away—and introduced me to Gil Clancy.

"When Gil tells me it's time to quit, then I'll retire."

In NBA Action

Bullets Finally Break Jinx, Defeating Warriors by 106-95

LANDOVER, Md., Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Washington Bullets may have removed a monkey from their backs last night by beating the Golden State Warriors, 106-95.

And, by winning their 6th consecutive game and the 12th in their last 14, the Bullets also moved one-half game ahead of the Cleveland Cavaliers in the National Basketball Association Central Division. Cleveland lost last night, 106-93, to the Chicago Bulls.

"It's been a long haul getting back on top where we belong," said Bullet captain Wes Unseld. "We never should have been away from the top of this division and for the rest of the season we don't intend to be away anymore."

Equally important to Unseld and his teammates was the victory over the Warriors, who blanked Washington in the four-game 1975 NBA finals. Since that time, Washington lost seven of eight meetings with Golden State and hadn't beaten the Warriors at home in their last six attempts.

"All I've heard since I've gotten here is that we can't beat Golden State," said first-year coach Dick Motta. "I know one game isn't a season, but maybe now we can start to silence some of those types."

Motta's troops downed the Warriors by unleashing a potent fast-break attack, featuring both Larry Wright and Tom Henderson as catalysts. The result was a season-high 32 assists for Washington, while Golden State had only 14. Phil Chenier had a season-high 11 assists and Elvin Hayes a season-high 7.

"We were playing as a unit, a team," Unseld explained. "We were letting a lot of different people take shots and that helped our diversity. Everyone was giving up the ball to let someone else get a better shot off."

Sonics 118, Lakers 103

At Seattle, Tommy Burleson got up from a knockdown punch by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar to score 17 of his 26 points in the fourth period and lead the SuperSonics to a 118-103 victory over Los Angeles.

Jabbar decked Burleson with a hard right-hand with 8:08 left in the game after they had been shoving for position under the basket. Jabbar was charged with a technical foul and, after play resumed, Burleson immediately drove on Jabbar for a layup, drew a foul and made the free throw to give Seattle a 95-85 lead that put the game out of reach.

Bulls 106, Cavaliers 95

At Chicago, Artis Gilmore scored his NBA high of 32 points to pace the Bulls to a come-from-behind 106-95 victory over Cleveland.

Chicago trailed 53-37 at the half after shooting only 29 per cent. The Cavs shot 56 per cent in the second quarter and held their biggest lead 51-33 with just 1:04 left before intermission.

Kings 101, Jazz 95

At Kansas City, Ron Boone scored 25 points and the Kings held off a late surge by New Orleans to post a 101-95 victory.

Boone scored only four points in the fourth quarter, but both baskets came after New Orleans had rallied from a 17-point deficit to the score, 85-85, with 5:26 left in the game.

Braves 114, Bucks 109

At Buffalo, the Braves, led by rookie Adrian Dantley, Randy Smith and Don Adams, presented new head coach Bob MacKinnon his first NBA victory and ended a five-game losing streak with a 114-109 triumph over Milwaukee.

Dantley scored a game-high 29 points, Smith had 28 and Adams 17 in a reserve role, as Buffalo won for only the second time in the last 12 games. MacKinnon, the Buffalo general manager who replaced Tates Locke Tuesday, restored Ernie Digregorio to the starting lineup and the guard responded with 13 points and eight assists.

Pacers 121, Celtics 101

At Indianapolis, Billy Knight tossed in 35 points and Danny Roundfield 20 to carry the Pacers to a 121-101 victory over Boston and snap a five-game losing streak.

The Pacers built a 27-19 lead after the opening minutes and led the rest of the way to win the "rubber" match of their three-game series.

Pistons 103, Nets 101

At Detroit, Marvin Barnes, equaling his Detroit high of 21 points, scored the Pistons' last basket and grabbed a key rebound in the overtime to help Detroit to a 103-101 victory over the New York Nets.

Barnes hit a basket with 2:18 to play to give Detroit a 102-99 lead and, after Al Skinner hit a pair of free throws with 1:07 to play, he grabbed a rebound which gave Detroit possession again.

Trail Blazers 107, Nuggets 102

At Denver, Portland battled back from a 19-point second-period deficit behind Maurice Lucas and defeated the Nuggets, 107-102, in a rugged game.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Philadelphia	36	15	.681	—
N.Y. Knicks	31	23	.477	7 1/2
Boston	22	25	.468	8
Buffalo	17	30	.362	12
N.Y. Nets	13	32	.289	14
Central Division				
Washington	25	18	.568	—
Houston	24	19	.558	1/2
Cleveland	23	20	.535	1/2
San Antonio	24	22	.522	2
New Orleans	22	24	.478	4
Atlanta	17	31	.354	10
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Denver	31	14	.689	—
Detroit	27	19	.587	4 1/2
Kansas City	23	24	.489	9
Indiana	22	25	.468	10
Chicago	19	27	.413	12 1/2
Milwaukee	14	36	.280	19 1/2
Pacific Division				
Portland	32	17	.653	—
Los Angeles	30	18	.652	1/2
Golden State	24	21	.533	6
Seattle	26	22	.591	6
Phoenix	20	24	.455	9 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Buffalo 114, Milwaukee 109 (Dantley 29, Smith 28; Bridgeman 26, Nater 23).

Washington 106, Golden State 95 (Chenier 22, Hayes 18; Barry 28, Smith 18).

Detroit 103, New York Nets 101 (Simpson 23, Lanier 19; Skinner 19, Bassett 18).

Indiana 121, Boston 101 (Knight 35, Roundfield 20; Havlicek 28; Wicks 20).

Kansas City 101, New Orleans 95 (Boone 25, Taylor 18; Maravich 35, Boyd 14).

Chicago 106, Cleveland 93 (Gilmore 32, Johnson 23; Russell 21, Smith 13).

Portland 107, Denver 102 (Lucas 22, Steele 18; Insel, Thompson 22).

Seattle 118, Los Angeles 103 (Burleson 26, Sean 18; Allen 16, Abdul-Jabbar 14).

2d Player Sues French Team On Pro Status

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP).—A second American basketball player here has brought suit for breach of contract in what is regarded as a widening attack on the amateur status of Europe's best teams and players.

Joe McBride, who has played in France for four seasons, is seeking back pay and damages from his team, the Association Sportive Frejus-St. Raphael, which he has accused of breaking its contract with him. McBride is technically an amateur.

His case—a decision is expected Tuesday—follows the finding of a French court that Ron McMillan, another American, was a professional despite his declared status as an amateur. His team reached a private settlement with him for back pay after he was dropped from the lineup after the first season of a five-year contract. And he was able to collect unemployment compensation as an out-of-work professional basketball player.

College Basketball

Wednesday's Games

TOURNAMENTS

Madison Square Garden Classic (1st round)

Holy Cross 62, Manhattan 54.
Seton Hall 89, Rutgers 78.

EAST

Lafayette 94, West Chester 79.
Lasalle 93, Western Kentucky 79.
Massachusetts 98, Vermont 77.
New Hampshire 89, Dartmouth 86.
Penn St. 54, Gettysburg 41.
St. Bonaventure 88, Canisius 53.
Syracuse 76, Temple 67.
Trinity 77, Williams 73.
Virginia Tech 84, Marshall 81.
Wesleyan 55, Tufts 5.

SOUTH

Clemson 94, Furman 86.
Jacksonville 77, Florida St. 76.
Princeton 42, William & Mary 38.
Richmond 73, Penn 69.
Wake Forest 97, North Carolina 96.

MIDWEST

Ball St. 86, E. Michigan 64.
Miami (Ohio) 85, Bowling Green 81.
Missouri 66, Kansas St. 60.
Nebraska 60, Kansas 57.
Notre Dame 88, Pittsburgh 68.
Ohio U. 80, Western Michigan 74.
Oklahoma 62, Iowa St. 52.
Toledo 60, Kent St. 52.
Wooster 95, Oberlin 90.

SOUTHWEST

Baylor 86, Rice 76.
Oklahoma St. 78, Colorado 68.
Texas A&M 79, Texas Christian 69.

WEST

Oregon St. 64, Oregon 55.
San Francisco 74, Santa Clara 66.

College Basketball

Wake Forest, Trailing by 15, Overcomes North Carolina

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (UPI).—North Carolina coach Dean Smith had to be frustrated last night. Any coach who watches his team turn a 15-point lead into a 1-point loss gets that queasy feeling in his stomach.

But Smith also admired the way 11th-ranked Wake Forest rallied to defeat his third-ranked Tar Heels, 97-96, at Chapel Hill.

"They played a marvelous second half and we have to be impressed because we weren't that bad," Smith said.

Senior guard Jerry Schellenberg sank a pair of free throws with 14 seconds left to give Wake Forest its second victory in three games this season against North Carolina, now 13-3.

Wake Forest beat the Tar Heels, 97-96, on Nov. 27 for the championship of the Big Four Tournament before North Carolina rebounded with a 77-75 triumph at Wake Forest Jan. 13.

North Carolina seemed in control, moving to a 36-25 halftime lead as Wake Forest made only 25 per cent of its field-goal attempts in the first half.

The Tar Heels increased their lead to 15 points early in the second half, but Wake Forest gradually closed the gap behind 6-foot-6 junior forward Rod Griffin, who scored 12 of his game-high 21 points in the second half.

Schellenberg Fouled

The Deacons took the lead, 64-63, with 2:39 remaining on a basket by Schellenberg, who finished with 12 points. The teams exchanged baskets before North Carolina's Phil Ford fouled Schellenberg with 14 seconds to play.

North Carolina had a chance to win the game after Schellenberg's free throws, but Walter Davis's last second shot fell short.

Leroy McDonald and Frank Johnson had 11 points each for Wake Forest, now 15-2. Ford paced North Carolina with 19 points, followed by Davis with 18 and Tommy Lagarde with 16.

Elsewhere, top-ranked San Francisco downed Santa Clara, 74-68; Oregon State upset No. 18 Oregon, 64-53, and No. 20 Missouri topped Kansas State, 66-60.

20th Victory

Marion Redmond scored 26 points and Winford Boynes 21 to help San Francisco, the nation's only unbeaten major college team, rally from a six-point deficit. Santa Clara led by 44-38 with 14 minutes to play before the Dons pulled out their 20th victory without a loss.

Timely second-half shooting by Rocky Smith, who finished with 21 points, lifted Oregon State to its second victory over Oregon in five days. It was the third straight defeat for Oregon, 12-5, which got 29 points from Greg Ballard.

Kim Anderson scored a team-high 17 points to rally Missouri from a 38-27 halftime deficit against Kansas State in a battle for the Big-Eight lead. The victory put defending champion Missouri on top of the conference with a 5-1 record, 15-3 overall. Kansas State dropped to second place at 4-2, 12-6 overall.

Finley Asserts His Oakland A's Can Be Bought

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 27 (WP).—Charles Finley said yesterday that he wants to sell his Oakland A's baseball club, but he cannot find a buyer willing to deposit $1 million in a bank as a down payment.

At a press conference to introduce his new manager, Jack McKeon, Finley said he had received an offer from someone in Indianapolis, but the deal fell through.

He did not mention a purchase price, but reversed himself on a statement that he made in Chicago on Jan. 13 when he denied reports he wanted to sell the club. At that time, San Francisco Giants' co-owner Bud Herseth said Finley had called him several times about the possibility of the A's moving from the American League to the National League and from Oakland to Washington, D.C.

In return for his moving the A's out of the Bay Area, where both clubs have been hurting at the gate, Finley wanted the Giants to play half their games in Oakland and pay off his lease, Herseth said.

Finley denied discussing a move to Washington with Herseth and said he thought it preferable that the Giants move.

As he said then and repeated yesterday, the Giants lost $600,000 last season and the A's "in excess of $300,000."

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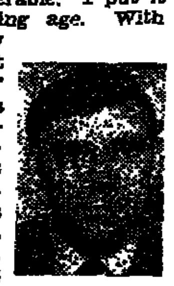
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Observer

More of a Gentleman

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—I am planning to change butlers, but do not know how to break the news to Hudson. Last year, he started to become insufferable. I put it down to advancing age. With those Sunday night pieties at the servants' table downstairs and his high-handed Presbyterian harshness toward the footman, he was turning into a common scold. The sour effect on the servants was plain in the decline in Mrs. Bridges's cooking.



Baker

That was bad enough, heaven knows, but when Hudson began injecting himself into upstairs life, it was quite intolerable.

As for his behavior on the occasion of poor Hazel's timely death, the less said the better. Suffice it to say that timely though Hazel's decease may have been to the rest of the family, Hudson's ill-disguised relief at her passing was scarcely what one expects of his butler on such occasions.

I was tempted to speak to him about it, but hesitated, thinking it might lower me in his esteem if I were to insist on a proper show of grief for a girl who, though married into the family, had, after all, come of middle-class origin. I would have put it down to the crotchets of age and let it pass if, shortly afterward, I had not seen Bunter.

I had been aware of Bunter, of course, for the previous year or two. He was serving Lord Peter Wimsey, that idle silly ass who amuses himself by playing detective between extended bouts of leisure. What first struck me about Bunter was his obvious superiority to Wimsey. I like a gentleman's gentleman who is more of a gentleman than his gentleman, and this is precisely what I was beginning to miss in Hudson.

It was obvious, for example, that Wimsey's brother, the duke of Denver, deserved to be hanged, if not for murder, then for degrading the peerage with that unspeakable relationship with a woman of the agricultural classes. Wimsey's meddling prevented it, but I could not help admiring Bunter's display of pleasure in the duke's rescue.

As Hudson became increasingly self-important, I watched Bunter's service to Wimsey with rising envy. Bunter clearly saw Wimsey for the shallow fop he was and still is. Imagine it. A man of the aristocracy, with limitless funds to advance himself in politics, philanthropy or horsemanship, yet content to scour the police blotter for felonies which give him a chance to prove he is smarter than the constabulary. There is Wimsey for you. A man whose sole ambition is to show off for policemen.

A lesser butler than Bunter—and I am afraid I am thinking here of poor old Hudson—would find it impossible to contain his contempt for serving such a ninny. Yet Bunter, except for a slight upward curl of amusement to his lips, never once revealed that he regarded Wimsey as anything less than a full-wit. It was doubtful that a butler of this superiority could be enticed to more civilized service.

This winter, however, I have become encouraged. Wimsey went vacationing in Scotland, where, with his usual instinct for the police blotter, he found a violent death which had occurred under circumstances vulnerable to amateur meddling. In the process, his indifference to Bunter became infuriating to me and, I suspect, to Bunter.

Bunter was compelled by Wimsey's lack of foresight to prepare meals in an open yard. When Bunter revealed a talent for watercolors, Wimsey's forced smile of faint praise made it plain that he, Wimsey, thought he could easily, if he were so disposed, top Bunter's watercolors as easily as he topped the police.

For the ultimate indignity, Wimsey insisted that Bunter impersonate a corpse and, in this role, tossed Bunter into a rumble seat, threw a bicycle on him and came within a foot of tossing him from a cliff.

Bunter never once protested, but there was a new grimness in the set of his jaw and something in his eyes that suggested his loyalty had buckled. I am toying with the idea of sending Hudson to Wimsey when Bunter runs to me for cover. I fancy seeing Hudson in a rumble seat under a bicycle, and if Wimsey throws him in front of a train I know that Bunter will be able to gauge my grief precisely and, with impeccable taste, display neither more nor less.

The Late Woody Guthrie's 'Divorced' Wife

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (NYT).—The obituary of Woody Guthrie says he died a divorced man. It is true, and it is wrong.

True as a matter of law. Wrong as a matter of the heart. The legendary folk-baladeer and wanderer whose songs echoed the glory and the pain of America, died in 1967 after 13 years in state hospitals. He was 55 when Huntington's disease took his life and long before the end he could neither move nor speak nor write.

"We had agreed that we didn't need a piece of paper to hold us together," said his former wife, Marjorie Guthrie.

"I never really divorced him in my heart and in my actions. Divorce was an opportunity for me not to be responsible financially for his hospitalization."

The couple had three young children, and it was decided that Marjorie's meager income—as a professional dancer, an assistant to Martha Graham and later, founder of her own dancing school—would be barely enough to support them.

"That's what I did to face my reality," she said. "To decide that the kids would have enough to eat and someone to watch over them while I worked. People forget that we were poor. They ask: 'What was it like to be married to a famous man?' But we were poor all during his lifetime."



Woody Guthrie

Keeping Name

Divorced but devoted, she visited Guthrie regularly in the hospital with their children. She kept his name. Her home was his to come to when he was able, to meet with old friends and young people, notably Bob Dylan, who took their inspiration from his work, style and creed.

The year of Woody Guthrie's death, Marjorie founded the Committee to Combat Huntington's Disease. She has been at the head of the crusade since to locate and help families who are facing the same emotional and financial tragedy and to prod scientists to greater research efforts. No cure or early detection tests have yet been found for this hereditary, brain-destroying, long-term illness, which usually does not manifest itself before the age of 35 or 40. It is invariably fatal.

The three children of Woody and Marjorie Guthrie—Arlo, now 29, of "Alice's Restaurant" fame; Joady, 28, also a folk-singer and composer; and Nora, 27, a dancer like her mother—stand a 50-50 chance of having inherited their father's disease. His mother died of it also.

Arlo is married and has three children; Joady and Nora married earlier this year. If Huntington's does not strike them, they can be sure their descendants will be free from danger. Once the thread is broken, the genetic disorder never recurs.

Both Woody Guthrie and the rare illness that felled him have come once again to public attention with the movie "Bound for Glory," based on his autobiography. Among the credits at the end is the information that Guthrie died of Huntington's disease in 1967 after long hospitalization.

There's a new record out honoring Woody and his songs called "We Ain't Down Yet." "Seeds of Man," a book of memories by Woody that waited many years for publication, has finally seen print. Arlo, according to his mother, has "just finished the best record he ever made." So with that and two more children married, it has been a wonderful year for Marjorie Guthrie.

She has just come back to New York from a six-week tour of the United States, preaching her message about Huntington's disease to health professionals.

"Huntington's disease was like cancer 50 years ago: Nobody talked about it," said Dr. Thomas Chase, research director at the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and a scientific adviser of Mrs. Guthrie's committee.

He called the disease a "horrible time bomb" that strikes when its victims are "past the child-bearing years and so all the important decisions of your life have to be made before you know."

Dr. Chase said that because of the "force of Marjorie's personality and her rapidly expanding expertise, she has been very effective in mobilizing increasing research and in getting families to deal with their problem in a realistic way."

Giving the Facts

One way to help, Marjorie Guthrie is convinced, is to "give the facts as honestly as you can, as early as you can" when it is known that Huntington's is in the family.

When Joady was little, he came back from a hospital visit to his father with this question: "Mommy, will I be sick like Woody?" She answered: "Yes, you could, if you have the bad gene. But you could have the good gene too."

"I always told them what I thought they could absorb in the best possible way—to give them a chance, and time, to develop a rationale for living," Mrs. Guthrie said. She told of families where parents or spouses had withheld genetic histories until the victim was in the late 30s and there was no time to prepare. "They went berserk," she said.

She spoke of the bad years with Woody without a trace of self-pity and of the good years that preceded them with joy. She first heard his voice in 1942 when she was on tour with Martha Graham.

She met him some time later at a hootenanny in a Greenwhich Village loft: "He was standing with his back to the room, at a window. I had pictured a tall, Lincolnesque kind of cowboy and then this little fellow turned around. He had beady eyes and bushy hair; he was thin and delicate, nothing like I'd imagined. I fell in love right away and he did too."

Three Rooms

First there was one room and then they moved to "three tiny rooms" in Coney Island, with a bed that pulled out, a six-octave midget upright piano because nothing bigger would fit, and Woody's desk, a triangle of wood nailed to the wall.

This interval has been written of as "one of the few tranquil times of Woody's restless life" and Marjorie Guthrie remembers it as a time of dreams. "Woody and I were very committed, very dedicated to our dreams. We were the world's champion hopers," she said.

It was also a hectic time of bottles and diapers, with the children coming "all in a row," barely a year apart. "It was like having triplets," Mrs. Guthrie said.

"He was a family man to the best of his ability; he didn't just wander," his wife recalled. "At his worst he was better than most and he had a marvelous way of playing with the children. When I was teaching Saturday children's classes, Woody would come and play the guitar for the kids to dance to."

And then he began suffering from mysterious dizzy spells, acting moodily and irrationally. He lurched when he walked and his speech was slurred. He was first misdiagnosed as an alcoholic—"a very common mis-diagnosis," Mrs. Guthrie said, "and members of AA came down to the hospital to visit him."

Finally the doctors were sure that Woody Guthrie had the same disease that killed his mother. They told his wife that he would have to spend the rest of his life in the hospital.

Two years ago, Marjorie Guthrie married Martin Stein, the vice-president of her committee to combat Huntington's disease. His mother had Huntington's, but he was spared. When Mrs. Guthrie asked why he wanted to work on the committee, Stein replied: "I consider myself a lucky one, and the least I can do is help."

PEOPLE: *No Tiger Match On Haiti TV*

A male royal Bengal tiger arrived in Haiti Thursday only hours after the Haitian government bowed to international pressure and banned a TV spectacular that would have featured the tiger versus a bare-handed karate expert from Japan, Mamoru Yamamoto. Promoter Yoshio Ko said several other Caribbean nations were willing to stage the "fight until death" inside a sealed cage. While Ko was making arrangements for another site, the tiger was held at the Port au Prince airport in a crate not big enough to allow it to stand. The animal had been picked up in India and flown to Haiti in an Air France freight plane with stops along the way in Tokyo, France and Guadeloupe.

* * *

Actor Michael Wilding, 64, was in a London hospital Thursday, seriously ill with pneumonia, according to friends. Wilding, who was married four times (his second wife was actress Elizabeth Tayor) has lived alone in his cottage in Batchmere, near Chichester, Sussex, since his fourth wife, actress Margaret Leighton, died a year ago.

* * *

Rabbi Baruch Korff has resigned as head of the President Nixon Justice Fund, which has raised around $35,000 for Richard Nixon's legal expenses. In a letter to 4,000 contributors to the fund, Rabbi Korff said he was stepping down because the fund is now "an ongoing matter." He said his resignation "does not diminish my support for President Nixon in any way." Succeeding him as chief of the fund is Lloyd Johnson, an Ann Arbor, Mich., nursing home operator.

* * *

The other day, 500 bottles of French wine were poured down the sewer in California by Red Buttons, the actor, Arthur Hiller, the director, and others. It was in protest of France's release of Abou Daoud, the alleged Palestinian terrorist.

* * *

Rear Adm. William Lukash, the internist who has been assigned to the White House for the past 10 years and who served as Gerald Ford's personal physician, has been asked by President Carter to stay on. Said Lukash, "It's always an exciting job."

* * *

A London court has begun hearing a claim by Geneviève Jackson, 39, who says she was married to King Faisal in Baghdad in 1957, a year before he was overthrown and assassinated at the age of 23. Mrs. Jackson, who was born in France, is now married to an American and lives in New York. Princess Fakhr a[nd] other members of the form[er] Iraqi royal family are disput[ing] Mrs. Jackson's claim to t[he] £50,000 estate. Mrs. Jackso[n's] lawyer told the London cou[rt] that a New York court ruled [in] 1964 that she was the kin[g's] widow. She had received $73,0[00,] two-thirds of the king's U.S. [es]tate, after the ruling.

* * *

Heavy liabilities apparen[tly] wiped out the estate of Stanisla[s] Radziwill, who died last June [in] London. His will, publish[ed] Wednesday, indicated that t[he] prince, former husband of [Lee] Bouvier, had an estate of m[ore] than £262,000. But the net fig[ure] has been filed as nil.

* * *

A Russian who has been t[ry]ing to marry his American fi[an]cée since 1972 has been gi[ven] permission to leave the Sov[iet] Union. Vyacheslav Nepom[n]ashy, 30, said he met Ca[...] Theimer, now 26, in 1970 wh[en] she was studying Russian lit[er]ature in Moscow. Miss Theim[er] tried unsuccessfully to return [to] Moscow to marry him.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

Treasure Chest Of Chinese Art Found in Englan[d]

LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—[...] chests gathering dust in a W[est] Country museum for 30 ye[ars] have been opened to reveal C[hi]nese pottery treasures.

Philip Stevens, Somerset Co[un]ty museums officer, said to[day] that no one had suspected t[hat] the chests contained treasu[res] depicting 2,000 years of the [art] of the Chinese potter.

"The pottery was bequeat[hed] to the museum at Taunton, [De]von, in 1946 after the death [of] a local businessman. But [the] discovery only came when [a] local enthusiast inspected so[me] pieces," Mr. Stevens said.

Melville Book Makes $53,000 at Auction

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP[).—] A U.S. dealer today paid $53[,000] for a three-volume set of the [1851] London edition of Herman [Mel]ville's "The Whale," later [pub]lished as "Moby Dick."

Sotheby Parke Bernet sai[d it] was a record price. The previ[ous] Melville record, also for the [same] London edition, was $17,000 [in] November, 1974.

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